The New-York Times

VOL. XXIX.......NO. 8958. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A NICE POLITICAL PROBLEM

CAN SHERMAN HOLD HIS SOUTHERN VOTES?

WHY THE SECRETARY WAS AIDED BY COTTON STATE POLITICIANS—THE COLORED DELEGATES AT HEART AGAINST HIM—CHARACTERISTIC EFFORTS TO CONTROL THEM—HOW THEY ARE TO BE ENTERTAINED AND GUARDED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The highest disinterested estimate of Mr. Sherman's strength in the National Convention gives him 98 votes. Of this number, 35 are counted from the Southern States, as follows: From Georgia, 8; Mississippi, 6; North Carolina, 8; Tennessee, 6, and Louisiana, 7. It may be conceded that the Secretary has the Southern votes claimed for him. Still, there are many good reasons to believe that, despite every effort of his managers here, a majority of them will desert him before one ballot is taken in the national meeting. The force of this statement will be the better appreciated when it is remembered that nearly all Mr. Sherman's Southern supporters are colored men, who are fully aware of the undisputed fact that by favoring him they grossly misrepresent their constituents. Not only this. It is still further a fact that of these colored delegates themselves, nearly every one is at heart in favor of the candidacy of Gen. Grant, and to that extent at least opposed to Mr. Sherman. Why, then, it may be asked, were they elected in his interest, and how, with such a universal feeling against him, was it possible for them to obtain credentials from a constituency of Southern Republicans? Without going into all the disgraceful details of the Sherman canvass in the South, it can be stated in this connection that Mr. Sherman through his friends and agents bought every Southern delegate whose vote he now claims. Bought them, perhaps not with so much money paid down, but with promises and actual appointments to Federal positions. The Secretary of the Treasury was the better able to exert this kind of influence because of the fact that throughout the South, excepting only the States of South Carolina and Alabama, all the agents of the Treasury, of the revenue, the Post Office, and the Department of Justice have for months past been working steadily and faithfully to bring support to his candidacy. In this effort they have from some source been plentifully supplied with money, and by freely using it and their official influence they have contrived, as has been shown, to gain a few votes for their master. But can they hold the votes so secured? The question is one which even the most sanguine of Mr. Sherman's managers are not always ready to answer in the affirmative. On the contrary, many of them are already displaying much anxiety in regard to the matter, and are at their wits' end to know how best to deliver the goods they seem to have secured. In North Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi, it is now freely admitted that the colored men who were elected as Sherman delegates are not fully to be relied upon. Since the meetings of the State Conventions by which they were chosen they have on nearly every hand been denounced as traitors to their race and to the best interests of their party. Their constituents, almost to a man, clamor loudly for the nomination of Gen. Grant, and heap unmeasured reproach upon their faithless representatives. Knowing all this, the Secretary's managers in the South have recently held numerous consultations, in the hope that there might be devised some means by which to hold their men. One plan, which originated in the fertile brain of a special agent in Georgia, and the details of which I learned while in Atlanta, a few days ago, was to get all the colored delegates into one house in Chicago, to provide them liberally with everything necessary to their creature comfort, and keep them so carefully guarded that the much-dreaded Grant men would have no opportunity of influencing them. Still further, the programme in question contemplates the purchase of railway tickets or the procurement of passes to and from Chicago for all Sherman's Southern delegates. And how much the colored men will be influenced by attentions of this sort will be understood when it is remembered that most of them are almost without a dollar in the world.

But it is not only with free meals, free drinks, and free passes that their luke-warm allegiance is to be kept alive. To those of them who have opinions of their own, and a number of such men are among the Sherman delegates, has been conveyed the truly new and startling intelligence that Gen. Grant is not a candidate for the Presidency, that his name will be withdrawn when the Convention meets, and that the man whom he most wishes to see in the White House is the "world-famed financier and reformer, John Sherman." Nor is this all. It is further very freely stated by the Secretary's confidential agents, not only in the South, but in Ohio and here in Chicago, that as between Sherman and Blaine Senator Conkling is unqualifiedly in favor of the latter, and that when it becomes evident that Gen. Grant cannot be nominated all the Senator's personal friends on the New-York delegation will wheel into line and give enthusiastic support to the Secretary. Whether those innocent victims of civil service reform, Chester A. Arthur and A. B. Cornell, are included in the list of gentlemen who are expected to engage in the performance indicated does not appear. It can be stated, however, that, in recent conversation with a well-known Republican who spoke with him on the subject, Mr. Sherman referred to the fact that he had, in the last New-York campaign, spoken for Gov. Cornell, under the direction of the Chairman of the State Committee, Gen. Arthur, and said, in substance, that he did not think there would be any difficulty in adjusting the little difference regarding the New-York Custom-house which he formerly had with those gentlemen.

Of course, no sane man who knows anything of recent American politics can believe for a moment that either the imperious Conkling or Gen. Arthur will ever forgive the injury which was done him by Mr. Sherman, but I am assured upon the best authority that he, Sherman, fully believes that a reconciliation can be brought about. Again, he is either willfully deceiving his friends, or he really is by interested flatterers so blinded to the truth as to believe that he will be able to secure the nomination against Gen. Grant. Ten days ago, while in Georgia, I saw a letter which he had written to a friend of his in that State, and in which he said distinctly and without any qualification that Gen. Grant would not be nominated, and that his name might not be presented to the Convention. It is by such statements as these that the Secretary imposes upon his more prominent Southern followers. The methods by which he retains the warm support of professional politicians in the South, men of ability like ex-Congressman Elliott, of South Carolina, Deputy Collector Dumont, of New-Orleans, and Revenue Collector Hill, of Mississippi, men who depend upon political position for their bread and butter, and whose political code teaches them to pick out the winning side and shout for it early and late, are quite as adroit as is his manner of dealing with prominent and disinterested gentlemen. By one means or another he has been able to impress upon the class of office-holders referred to that he is reasonably sure of the nomination to the Presidency, and that if he fails to get it he will still be in a position to dictate terms to his successful rival; terms which would include his own retention as Secretary of the Treasury and comfortable places for those who aided him in the present contest. It is even intimated that Gen. Grant cannot be nominated without Sherman's votes, and that they will never be given to him until it is settled that the incoming Administration will continue the Secretary in the Cabinet. Some days ago, while in Louisiana, *I had a long conversation upon this subject* with a prominent supporter of Sherman, an office-holder, and one of the shrewdest politicians in the South. Knowing that his confidence would not be betrayed, he spoke very freely, and among other things said: "No, Sherman can't be nominated. We pretend to think otherwise; but, of course, there are some of us who know that he will never come within 200 votes of the nomination."

"Then, why do you support him?" I asked. "Why not, for your own sakes, aid the man who is most likely to be the candidate, and who would have the power to keep you in office?"

With much significance he replied: "For the simple reason that we have been able to make direct terms with Sherman—because we are sure that Grant can't be nominated without Sherman's votes, and because we have no doubt that he will stay in the Treasury Department and look after his friends."

From this statement it is very safe to argue that the office-holders in the South who have been made delegates in Sherman's interest will support him until ordered to cast their votes in another direction. As to the colored delegates, the men who have nothing but promises to support their faith in the Secretary, no such calculation can be made. At heart they are for Grant. Even more than ordinary white men they are, of course, anxious to be on the winning side. When they come to Chicago and find that all the popular enthusiasm is for Grant and against Sherman, when they find that "the man who won the war" and gave them their liberties is, in all probability, to be the next President, it is more than likely that they will be found shouting loudest in the general hurrah for him. Then, unless all signs fail, Mr. Sherman's agents will find that their free pass, free lunch, and free guard-house scheme will not be altogether successful. None of the delegates from the South, who are counted upon to support the Secretary, are under instructions, and it is very safe to predict that, after they have been a few hours in Chicago, the majority of them will be found hand in hand with the most earnest friends of U. S. Grant. H. C.

PREPARING FOR THE DELEGATES.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Senator Don Cameron arrived from the East to-night and registered at the Palmer House. The National Republican Sub-Committee, composed of Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; John C. New, of Indiana, and Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, of which Senator Cameron and Thomas B. Keogh, of South Carolina, are ex-officio members, is now in the city, superintending the final arrangements at the Exposition Building. These are nearly completed. The exact seating capacity of the building is not yet ascertained; but to-day it was decided to allow 17½ inches for each person. This will give a capacity for from 10,000 to 12,000. The seats will all be numbered, with tickets to correspond. The committee visited the building to-day, and examined the supports and tried the acoustics of the hall. When the hammering was hushed a speaker on the stage could be heard in the remotest part. The acoustics will be thoroughly tested by means of concerts to be held in the building the last three nights of this week. The local Executive Committee held a meeting this afternoon and decided to turn over the building to the National Sub-committee, which will have entire control of the issue of tickets. The Hon. William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, arrived to-day, and his quarters at the Grand Pacific became at once the centre for the supporters of Mr. Blaine. He refused to be interviewed. In the evening it was decided to have one section of the Blaine head-quarters at the Burdick House, at Wabash-avenue and Adams-street, within one block of the Exposition Building, for convenience. A few delegates and a good many politicians have arrived, but the rush is not expected to fairly set in before Saturday.

A MIXED PARTY.

ALBANY, May 25.—The following is a list of Senators and others who, at the invitation of Senator Webster Wagner, will accompany him to Chicago in his private palace car, "The Duchess," which will start on Friday morning next, leaving New-York at 10:30 A. M.: Senators William H. Robertson, William W. Rockwell, William B. Woodin, L. B. Sessions, D. McCarthy, I. N. Baker, Jr., W. W. Brennan, Assemblyman James W. Husted, C. M. Depew, J. H. Rutter, J. J. Belden, John B. Dutcher, and James D. Johnson. All meals will be served on board the car. The party will reach Chicago on Saturday afternoon, where quarters have been secured at the Palmer House by Senator Wagner.

ELECTING STATE OFFICERS.

THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE CHOOSES A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

PROVIDENCE, May 25.—The General Assemby met at Newport this morning. After the usual procession from the Governor's head-quarters to the State-house, both houses organized by the choice of the officers nominated last night, appointed a committee to count the votes for general officers, and took a recess until 3:30 this afternoon.

The General Assembly reassembled in Grand Committee this afternoon, when the Counting Committee reported that for Governor, Alfred H. Littlefield (Rep.) had 10,224; Horace A. Kimball, (Dem.,) 7,440; Albert C. Howard, (Prohb.,) 5,047; scattering, 98—no choice. For Lieutenant-Governor, Henry H. Fay, (Rep.,) had 10,205; Stephen P. Slocum, (Dem.,) 7,563; H. H. Richardson, (Prohib.,) 4,447; scattering 89—no choice. The Republican candidates for Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and General Treasurer were elected by over 7,800 majority. The General Committee thereupon proceeded to elect a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor from the constitutional candidates—those having the highest number of votes. For Governor, Alfred H. Littlefield received 82 votes, and Horace A. Kimball 20. Mr. Littlefield was thereupon declared elected. For Lieutenant-Governor, H. H. Fay received 81 votes against S. P. Slocum's 21, and was declared elected. Messrs. Littlefield and Fay appeared, were duly received, and took their seats. Gov. Van Zandt on retiring from the chair made a speech of welcome to his successor, to which Gov. Littlefield made response. Official proclamations were made from the balcony of the State-house, and were saluted by artillery. The new Governor was then escorted to his quarters, the Assembly having adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The local Executive Committee of the National Republican Soldiers' Convention, to be held at Haverly's Theatre on June 1, has established its head-quarters at the Palmer House, where the Chairmen of the different State delegations will report on arrival here. The transportation of delegates has been fixed at the rate of 2 cents per mile over all the roads running hither.

STEAM-SHIP LINES CONSOLIDATED.

GLASGOW, May 25.—A meeting of the shareholders of the State Line Steam-ship Company here to-day approved the proposal to transfer the undertaking to the Anchor Line Steam-ship Company.

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, May 25.—Eight deaths from yellow fever occurred in this city during the week ending Friday last. The decrease in the number of deaths is owing to the recent cool rains and high winds. The mortality will doubtless increase with the advancing heat.

THE WHITTAKER INVESTIGATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 25.—The Whittaker Court of Inquiry will not meet until Friday, May 28, at 10 A. M.

MAKING A WAY FOR FRAUD

THE BOURBONS ASSAIL THE SUPERVISORS' LAW.

THE OFFICE TO BE PRACTICALLY ABOLISHED FOR PARTY REASONS—VIGOROUS REPUBLICAN ATTACKS ON THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION—MR. VOORHEES MAKES A SILLY EXHIBITION OF HIMSELF.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—In the debate upon the Bayard Supervisors' bill to-day, the Democrats of the Senate were at last forced to abandon their policy of silence. It is generally admitted that it was the liveliest day in that body since the extra session. A large number of pension bills were disposed of as morning business, and Mr. Bayard's bill was not taken up until 1:30 o'clock. This bill proposes to turn out of office on July 1 all Supervisors of Election, and to have their successors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. By existing law they are appointed by the courts.

At the beginning of the discussion, Mr. Bayard disclaimed any intention to abolish the office of Supervisor, and said that he simply desired to limit the term of office, which could now be ended only by resignation or death. He therefore accepted an amendment offered by Mr. Hoar, which provides that the President may appoint Supervisors when the Senate is not in session, and that they shall serve until the next session of the Senate. Under this amendment there will be Supervisors at the coming election of President. Mr. Hoar directed attention to the action of the Democrats, who had taken from the Executive and given the courts the appointment of Deputy Marshals, and had taken from the courts and given the Executive the appointment of the Supervisors. Mr. Bayard's defense of the course, which he was compelled to make in order to conceal the real purpose of his bill, was quite unsatisfactory.

Mr. Conkling made a vigorous speech in denunciation of the Democratic attacks upon the safeguards of the ballot-box. Admitting that argument would be useless against the determination of the Democrats to carry the bill by mere force of numbers, he expressed a desire to address the Executive and the people, who had been deluded into the belief that the Democrats had undergone a change of heart since the extra session. He wished to show them that the bill was only a link in a chain of laws intended to nullify the regulations on which our elections depended for fairness, and to commit the result of elections to the unbridled behest of a political majority. The bill was aimed at Supervisor Davenport, of New-York, more than at any of the other Supervisors, and the proceedings against him in the courts showed that the courts could remove, and that, therefore, was a provision for ending the term of this office. The court had decided that he did not deserve removal, but Congress proposed this judgment because the man was in the Democratic Party's way. Mr. Conkling contrasted the quiet movements of the Democrats at this session with the noisy proceeding in the extra session. They had learned wisdom, but their purpose had not changed, as he showed by a recapitulation of the bills by which they were attempting to destroy all law by which fraud and riot had been prevented. He praised their skill, and declared their passage of these bills, without incurring chastisement from public sentiment, would be an unparalleled feat of partisan dexterity.

Mr. Carpenter having said that the Democrats would at one blow abolish all these safeguards if they were not sure that so comprehensive a measure would be vetoed, Mr. McDonald admitted that his party would like to repeal them all. Knowing that they could not, they intended to make them as ineffective as possible.

In answer to his statement that Supervisors and Marshals had driven Democrats from the polls, Mr. Teller took the floor and showed how the Democrats, after having overthrown the Supervisors in South Carolina, had filled the boxes with tissue ballots, and how voters had been intimidated by Democrats in Tensas Parish, La. He arraigned the Democratic Senators for having been afraid to speak upon important questions during the session. They had done nothing but intrigue for the capture of the Government at the next election.

At this point the real purpose of the bill was shown by an amendment offered by Mr. Thurman. This amendment provides that among the Supervisors appointed by the President there shall be none who have before held that office. Mr. Thurman declared that Supervisor Davenport had been so infamous that he would bar out all the other Supervisors in order to prevent his reappointment.

Mr. Edmunds asked if there was any precedent *for saying that a man should not hold* an office because he had held it before.

Mr. Thurman consumed several minutes in placing so-called precedents before the Senate, but found none, and utterly failed to answer the question.

Mr. Hoar then reviewed the history of recent Democratic frauds, including in the list the fraudulent naturalization papers issued in New-York, and made an eloquent appeal to the Democrats to spare some of the defenses which had been raised against the election frauds. For six months they had been in session, and had produced only an attack upon the magistrate who had rescued New-York from the vileness which threatened the stability of the Republic. Instead of aiding those who were trying to prevent frauds, they sought to degrade and disqualify these very men.

An interesting colloquy ensued between Mr. Hoar and the two Senators from South Carolina, in which the relative purity of their two States was the theme. Mr. Hampton and Mr. Butler declared that the tissue ballots were a Republican invention, but admitted that they had been used by the Democrats of Charleston. They also asserted that the colored voters of the South were fond of Democratic rule, and that tens of thousands of them were good Democrats. Mr. Hoar was told that his State should have a smaller number of Representatives, because 186,000 of its adult male inhabitants were disfranchised by an educational qualification. But the evidence of Southern Democratic frauds was again placed before the Senate, and it proved to be too strong to be overcome.

The great sensation of the day was to come. At 5 o'clock, Mr. Voorhees sprang into the arena with a very red face, and in a high, shrill tone commanded the Republicans to name the subject which, according to Mr. Teller's assertion, the Democrats had been afraid to discuss. The faces of his fellow-Democrats grew long, while the amused Republicans gathered around him in order that they might not lose any part of the exhibition. The excited Senator repeated his demand again and again, and shook his fist wildly in the air. "No set of men," he cried, "should charge the Democrats with cowardice and go unchallenged." "Name the subjects," he cried to Senator Conkling. "Life is too short," replied that Senator. It was apparent that Mr. Voorhees was so affected by anger or some other irritant that he would not submit to ordinary argument, but at last Mr. Edmunds, over whose head he was shaking his fist, replied that upon the Marshals rider and other measures the Democrats had been as dumb as oysters that had been dead for weeks. Mr. Conkling suggested the currency question, and this had the effect upon Mr. Voorhees that a red rag has on a mad bull. "Don't you want to discuss the third term?" he cried. Mr. Conkling replied that no one was in a delirium of anxiety about a third term except those who were longing for a first term, and at this all eyes were turned upon David Davis, who was smoking in the doorway of the cloak-room. Mr. Voorhees then declared that Mr. Conkling had never dared to express an opinion on the currency question, and Mr. Conkling, in a dignified manner, replied that his vote had been recorded unmistakably upon all financial questions, and that he had never held but one position in regard to them. When Mr. Voorhees declared that he would turn his attention to the bill, there was a sigh of relief on the Democratic side. After he had spoken for a few minutes upon the bill, Mr. Bayard moved to adjourn, and adjournment prevented the Senator from Indiana from any further exhibition.

It had been the intention of the Democrats to sit into the night, for the purpose of reaching a vote, but the possibility that Mr. Voorhees would again take the floor led them to abandon this intention and postpone the conclusion of the debate until to-morrow. The scene in the Senate which followed Mr. Voorhees's entrance would be difficult to describe, and will not soon be forgotten.

THE PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS.

A STUBBORN CONTEST IN THE HOUSE—A REFUSAL TO PROVIDE ROOM FOR STORING SILVER DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—In the House, to-day, the contest over the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was so stubborn that at the hour of adjournment only 21 of the 50 pages which compose it had been acted upon. The advocates of appropriations for starting new public buildings, who obstructed the progress of the bill yesterday, abandoned their filibustering tactics to-day, and those items of the bill making appropriations for continuing work on buildings now in course of construction were passed substantially as reported by the committee.

There seems to be a misunderstanding in the public mind touching the character and purpose of the opposition made yesterday over these paragraphs of the bill. The Committee on Appropriations did not report any appropriation in the pending bill for the commencement of new buildings, but confined themselves to making provision for continuing work on those now in course of construction, the aggregate amount reported for this purpose being about $2,300,000. The Committee on Public Buildings reported 42 bills authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase sites and begin the erection of as many buildings, and Saturday last was fixed as the time for their consideration. The consideration of these bills was defeated by dilatory motions which irritated the public building advocates, and with a view of forcing some of their measures into the Appropriation bill, they started the filibustering movement of yesterday against the appropriations for finishing buildings now in course of erection. In support of their position, the Committee on Public Buildings produced a tabulated statement, in which it was shown that the Government is now paying annually for rent of buildings $1,500,000, which sum is equal to the interest at 4 per cent. on $37,500,000, and it is claimed that by an expenditure of about $16,000,000 the sum now annually paid for rent of buildings would be saved to the Treasury.

The item appropriating $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide suitable accommodations for the storage of silver was fiercely attacked by the advocates of the silver dollar. They charge the Secretary of the Treasury with a studied purpose to evade the law, in permitting silver dollars to accumulate in the Treasury vaults, and further charged that this item for increased storage was a covert attack on the standard dollar, made for the purpose of discrediting that coin. If the law had been honestly administered, and silver paid out for interest on the public debt, and for other current demands, there would now be no plethora of silver in the Treasury, and no apparent necessity even, for additional storage room. These gentlemen seem to forget that the very law for the integrity of which they declaim so lustily, forces the Secretary to store the silver dollars in the public vaults, by requiring the Treasurer of the United States to exchange the coins for certificates upon demand, when presented in sums of $20 and upward. An executive order, requiring all disbursing officers to pay in silver dollars at least 20 per cent. of the amounts disbursed to public creditors, has failed to maintain standard silver dollars in circulation for the reason that those who receive the silver at one window of the cash rooms of Sub-Treasuries can immediately have them exchanged at the next window for silver certificates, and the coins thus exchanged must be held to redeem the certificates thus issued. But independent of this natural operation of the Silver law, the people refuse to accept silver dollars, and even Mr. Bland, who declaimed to-day so violently against the Secretary of the Treasury, will not accept the full amount of his monthly pay in his favorite coin, and demands silver certificates, United States notes, or gold coin. Two years' experience with the Silver law has simply fulfilled the predictions of those who opposed its passage and demonstrated the folly of attempting to make the people accept 90 cents in lieu of 100 cents. The proper way to correct the evil would be to stop coining silver dollars, but the House did not take this view of the matter, and struck out the item for constructing new vaults with a hurrah similar to that which marked the passage of the Silver bill.

The question now naturally arises, If the people will not take silver dollars, what will the Secretary of the Treasury do with those added to the present stock on hand, issued monthly from the Mints, when the present storage capacity of the Treasury vaults is exhausted? Mr. Bland replies: "Let the banks store them in their vaults." But as the banks have the same privilege enjoyed by Mr. Bland of exchanging silver dollars for silver certificates, it is not likely that they will crowd their vaults simply to relieve those of the Treasury.

DESTROYED BY GASOLINE.

A HOUSE BLOWN UP AND FIVE PERSONS PROBABLY KILLED.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—A terrible gasoline accident, resulting probably in the death of five persons, happened to-day at Piqua, in this State. Mrs. Fanny Jones, who resides in High-street, had a barrel of gasoline placed in her cellar, to be used as fuel for a small gas-stove, used for cooking. This morning the barrel seemed, by the smell, to be leaking, and Frederick W. Amendt, a neighboring grocer, and two boys named Perdue, about 16 and 12 years old, respectively, went into the cellar to see what was the matter. One of them struck a light, and instantly an explosion occurred, which shattered the building from cellar to roof, and threw a mass of brick and shingles 50 feet in the air. In an instant the whole house was a mass of flames. Mr. Amendt and the younger Perdue, burned and blackened, managed to escape from the blazing cellar. Mrs. Jones jumped out of a second-story window and escaped with severe bruises. Her sister, Miss Kate Newland, ran into the street, with her clothes in flames, and was badly burned before they were extinguished. The elder Perdue was buried in the ruins. The sufferers were cared for at once, and everything possible was done to alleviate their pain. The boy, a mass of roasted flesh, lived two hours in terrible agony until death came to his relief. Mr. Amendt died this afternoon, and Miss Newland, the fourth victim, is not expected to survive the night. The mother of the Perdue boys is lying in spasms, and it is feared she will not recover. Mr. Amendt was a popular and respected young business man. He leaves a young wife. The house was a fine two-story brick structure, valued at $6,500. It is a total loss.

JUDGE COLE'S CASE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 25.—The trial of Judge C. C. Cole for disbarment in the United States courts, set for to-day, came to a sudden ending. Judge Cole yesterday presented to the Prosecuting Attorney, representing the State Bar Association, an additional answer, in which he made a retraction of the charges against Judge Dillon and other members of the United States court, and expressed the belief that in nowise was the integrity of the court compromised. This answer a committee of the State Bar Association accepted as being sufficient, and at the time set for the trial this afternoon so stated to the court, and said it joined with the attorney of Cole in asking that the case be dismissed. Justice Miller and Judge McCreary were sitting in the case, and Justice Miller in a few words expressing his regrets that it had been necessary to commence such proceeding, and his pleasure that the matter had been amicably arranged, stated that the court would grant the request of counsel of the two sides, and dismiss the case. This disposition of the case gives general satisfaction.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 25.—The Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New-York, to-night began a course of lectures before the students of Cornell University on the rise and progress of journalism.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE POWERS AND THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

REPORTED FAILURE OF THE SCHEME FOR A JOINT NOTE TO THE PORTE—GERMANY'S POSITION—A CONFERENCE PROPOSED TO SETTLE THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, May 25.—A Berlin correspondent asserts that the proposal to present an identical note to the Porte has fallen through, the assent of all the signatory powers not having been obtained.

Another Berlin dispatch says: "Germany has withdrawn her objections to a conference of representatives of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty at Berlin, but stipulates that a definite programme shall be framed before the conference is called. The powers are now agreed that if the use of force shall become necessary in Turkey, all the powers shall combine for common action."

Reuter's Telegram Company has the following from Berlin: "Intelligence has been received here from Paris to the effect that France has proposed that the International Commission which was to deal with the rectification of the Greek frontier be abandoned, and, instead, that a supplementary conference of the powers meet immediately to settle the question; also that England and some of the other powers have already assented to this proposal, and the assent of the remainder is confidently expected."

THE NEW BRITISH REGIME.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ELECTED FOR DERBY—THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY—PROPOSED MEDIATION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, May 25.—Sir William Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department, who was defeated by the Conservative candidate—Mr. Hall—at Oxford, on coming before that constituency for re-election to Parliament, after taking office in the Ministry, has been elected for Derby without opposition.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to Sir Henry Wolff, stated that the Government is not in communication with the United States upon the question of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government expects within a short time to receive the answers of certain powers who have been invited to participate in the proposed concerted action with regard to the Berlin treaty. When these are received, Mr. Goschen's instructions will be completed, and will probably be presented to the House with the other Eastern papers.

Mr. Gladstone's motion, referring the Bradlaugh case to a select committee, was agreed to.

Mr. Gladstone stated that Sir Bartle Frere has not been recalled from South Africa because he is engaged in arranging a scheme of colonial confederation which must be given a fair chance.

Earl Granville received to-day at the Foreign Office a deputation of members of Parliament on the subject of mediation by the British Government between Chili and Peru. Earl Granville declared that newspaper reporters could not be admitted to the interview, as the subject would be discussed in Parliament. A private report states that Earl Granville told the Parliamentary deputation that he would, if a favorable opportunity offered, do his utmost to bring about mediation between the South American belligerents.

Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff arrived at Plymouth to-day from South Africa.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Post* states that Sir Henry Wolff, Mr. Fowler, and Mr. O'Donnell have received anonymous letters from persons threatening to murder them for the part they have taken in opposing the admission of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh in the House.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

M. LEON SAY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—THE COMMUNISTIC TROUBLE.

PARIS, May 25.—M. Léon Say was to-day elected President of the Senate. He received 147 votes against 4 for M. Le Royer, 3 for M. Pelletan, 1 for M. Simon, and 1 for M. De Gavardie. There were also 121 blank or invalid voting papers.

M. Engelhard has raised a discussion in the Municipal Council regarding the measures taken by the Prefect of Police in connection with the Communist demonstration on Sunday last. An order of the day was adopted, stating that the Council blames the Prefect for giving orders to his subordinates, the execution of which, by renewing the most detestable proceedings of the Empire, involved a serious encroachment upon the liberty of citizens. The Prefect of Police left the Council Hall as soon as M. Engelhard broached the *question, declaring that the matter* was beyond the sphere of the Council's deliberations. The order of the day was passed by a vote of 34 to 7—15 Councilors abstaining from voting. The newspapers announce that the Government, being convinced that certain foreigners are promoting Socialist agitation in Paris, have resolved to banish all foreigners who signed the protests published in the Radical journal against the proceedings of the Police on Sunday, together with other foreign Socialists, who are the most active agitators. The Deputies for Paris have decided to ask of the Minister of the Interior explanations regarding the action of the Police on Sunday, before bringing the matter before the Chamber.

M. Faffer has not withdrawn from the candidacy for member of the Chamber of Deputies from Lyons.

LONDON, May 25.—A Paris telegram states that the Chamber of Deputies has passed the Tancarville Canal bill, which is designed to give Havre easy access to the Seine and the interior of France.

LONDON, May 26.—A Paris correspondent says the Right abstained from voting in the election for President of the Senate yesterday. The correspondent understands that M. Waddington has accepted the London Embassy.

A Paris dispatch states that late on Monday night, M. Jules Simon, learning M. Say had been adopted as the candidate of the Left, declared that he positively refused to stand against him. The leaders of the various groups of the Right thereupon decided to deposit blank voting papers. M. De Freycinet attended the Senate purposely to show that he cordially deferred to the will of the majority of the Left. Some say that the rumor that M. Waddington has succeeded M. Say as Ambassador to London is at present imaginary. M. Waddington having firmly refused the post a few months ago, he is not likely to have changed his mind.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, May 25.—A Vienna correspondent says: "A most painful sensation has been caused here by the sudden insanity of one of Austria's highest dignitaries, Prince William of Montenuovo, son of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, formerly wife of Napoleon I., by her second and morganatic marriage with the Count de Neipperg, having been conveyed to a lunatic asylum. Pecuniary trouble is the cause of his misfortune."

A Pesth dispatch says that Count Victor Zichy, former Under Secretary of State in the Tisza Ministry, who was forced to resign after being accused in the newspapers of dishonest transactions, and Count Stephen Karolyi, fought a duel on Monday. Count Zichy was seriously wounded, and will scarcely survive the day.

A Lisbon dispatch says: "A ministerial bill providing for the issue of an external loan of £4,000,000 has been presented in the Cortes. The proceeds are to be used to pay the floating debt, &c."

A St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the manufacture of torpedoes for conveyance to Vladivostock, has recently been much accelerated. The correspondent's information leads him to believe that it has been decided, in the event of a rupture with China, to act as much as possible on the defensive. The Russian fleet would not blockade any Chinese ports which trade with Europe, but would confine itself chiefly to the waters between Japan and the coast of the trans-Amoor district, and thus prevent Japan from aiding China.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—The Imperial Bank of Russia announces an issue of 4 per cent. consolidated Russian railway obligations to the nominal amount of 150,000,000 silver rubles.

ROME, May 25.—The calculations of the Government give the Administration a majority of 33 over the Right and Dissident Left taken together. Persons who speak authoritatively on the Right, however, claim to have 25 more seats than the Government admits. There will have to be about 60 supplementary elections, in consequence of some members having been elected for more than one constituency, a larger number of officers being elected than, according to law, can sit in Parliament. It seems to be generally considered that these elections have not much altered the state of the parties, and will leave the Government a small majority.

Italy has taken the initiative in regard to claims to be presented to Chili for compensation to foreigners in consequence of the bombardment of various towns in Peru and Bolivia. France and England have adhered to Italy's course.

King Humbert has appointed Signor Tacchio President of the Senate. Signor Tacchio was President of the last Senate.

BERLIN, May 25.—The election at Reutlingen, Wurtemburg, has resulted in the return of a popular, if not a Democratic, candidate by 5,860 votes, against 3,620 polled by the Internationalist candidate. On the other hand, a Clerical has been chosen at Passau, Bavaria, by 7,494 votes against 1,790 laboriously scraped together by the Liberal candidate.

The Prussian Ministry has made known that it does not intend to withdraw the Clerical bill now before the Prussian Diet, because of the altered attitude of the Vatican.

MADRID, May 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of the Interior stated that the recent meeting of the groups of the Opposition for the purpose of forming a coalition against the Government was an infringement upon Parliamentary usage and upon the Constitution. He asserted that he would prove this when the House discussed the policy of the Cabinet.

LONDON, May 26.—A St. Petersburg correspondent believes that intelligence has been received from Tchikislar that Gen. Skobeloff has arrived there and found the Russian troops gone. He intends to make an early advance.

BIG OIL FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

LUMBER-YARDS AND SHIPPING IN FLAMES—PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE—DAMAGE OVER $200,000.

Bush & Denslow's extensive oil works, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, South Brooklyn, took fire from the explosion of gas and light oils at 12:30 o'clock this morning. The explosion occurred in what is known as the treating-house, which was completely destroyed. Its walls were hurled down. A watchman named Appel was at work pumping oil from one tank to another in an apartment near the treating-house, when he suddenly saw a light blue flame run through the apartment and through the treating-house. The explosion followed almost instantly. Appel says he was thrown to the ground and a large mass of rubbish fell upon him. He managed to extricate himself without having been much injured. The flames communicated with seven large tanks, each having a capacity of about 3,000 barrels of oil, and then leaped to a brick building near the end of the wharf, which was used as an office and sleeping-place for some of the employes. There were three men asleep here—the cook, fireman, and a deck-hand of the steamboat Harlow Bailey, owned by Bush & Denslow, and employed for the transportation of oil in barrels. They narrowly escaped being burned to death. Two of them were compelled to flee from the building, abandoning their clothes, the flames following out of the house and for a long distance up the wharf. The engineer was struck on the right side of the face by a flying piece of timber and his jaw was fractured. The deck hand and cook were slightly burned.

The flames extended from the office down the wharf to a small shanty occupied at night by a man named Willard, who is employed as a watchman in the lumber yard of Willard & Co., which is located on the wharf at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, and also on the wharf at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, just across the slip. Willard had not been seen up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, and he is believed to have perished. The steam-boat Harlow Bailey was next attacked by the flames. She will probably prove a total loss. A schooner also lying in the dock took fire and was completely destroyed. Leaping across the dock between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, the flames reached great piles of lumber belonging to Willard & Co., having previously destroyed a large quantity of lumber on the Twenty-fifth-street wharf.

The firemen were unable to stay the progress of the fire for a long time on account of the lack of water and a fear that a use of even what little water was at hand upon the blazing oil would *spread it down among the other tanks on the* wharf, which contained many thousand gallons of naphtha, crude and refined oil. They, therefore, devoted their attention mainly to wetting down such of the lumber on the wharves and the oil-tanks as the flames had not attacked. They endeavored also to prevent the destruction of the numerous vessels which lay in the vicinity of the oil-works. Several of these vessels caught fire, but it seemed likely that the firemen would be able to prevent their destruction.

The loss will probably amount to $200,000, about $125,000 of which, it is supposed, will fall upon Bush & Denslow, whose New-York office is at No. 130 Pearl-street. The rest of the damage will be distributed between Willard & Co. and the owners of the vessels, with which the fire communicated. About 30 men were employed at the oil works at night. Some of them were not accounted for at 1:30 o'clock this morning, and it is feared that they have been killed.

Watchman Willard is a brother of the head of the firm of Willard & Co. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

SERENADE TO THEODORE THOMAS.

Mr. Theodore Thomas sails to-day for Europe, and his friends of the Philharmonic Society determined to give him a pleasant surprise in the way of a serenade. The distinguished conductor was staying at the house of a friend, Mr. Julius Hallgarten, No. 5 West Forty-ninth-street, and during the evening Mr. Thomas was kept engaged so busily that he did not have an opportunity to look out into the street, and so to discover the preparations in the way of the arrangement of chairs and music stands which were being made. Unfortunately, the serenade was put down for 12 o'clock, this extraordinary hour being necessitated by the fact that so many of the musicians were engaged at various places of amusement in the City, which they could not leave till that hour. In fact, the serenade did not actually commence till nearly 12:30. Just about 12, a large party of the personal friends of Mr. Thomas, among them being the famous pianist Joseffy, came in a body to the house, and Mr. Thomas then learned of the compliment to be paid to him. The musicians, all members of the Philharmonic, numbered about 80, and when they opened with the overture to "Rienzi," the long and thrilling note of the cornet seemed to wake up all the upper part of Fifth-avenue, and to bring to every window in the block from avenue to avenue one or more persons in white drapery. The pieces played by the orchestra were the overture to "Rienzi," the air of Bach, (from the Suite in D,) and the last movement of the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven. Mr. Matzka conducted.

AMERICAN CIVIL ENGINEERS.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The American Society of Civil Engineers met in its twelfth annual convention at the Washington University Hall this morning. Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, was elected presiding officer, and William P. Shinn, also of St. Louis, Vice-Chairman. Mayor Overstolz made an address of welcome, which was briefly replied to by Capt. Eads. A paper on the Hudson River tunnel, now in process of construction between New-York and New-Jersey, prepared by Spielman and Brush, engineers in charge, was read and discussed; another paper, on the location of the Chimbote tunnel in Peru, by O. F. Nichols, was read.

OBSERVING THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

QUEBEC, May 25.—The Queen's birthday was observed here yesterday as a general holiday, business being entirely suspended. The principal feature of the day was the grand military review on the Plains of Abraham, in the presence of the viceregal party, and which was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS

GEN. GRANT CERTAIN OF SUCCESS IN COLORADO.

THE SUPPORTERS OF THE EX-PRESIDENT IN POSSESSION OF THE COLORADO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

DENVER, Col., May 25.—The Republican State Convention met here this morning, and was called to order by ex-Gov. Routt, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Col. John Cleghorn, a Grant man, was made temporary Chairman. Pending a motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials, a delegate from Chaffee County offered the following:

Whereas, A Republican caucus was in session last night for the purpose of determining the work in to-day's convention; and

Whereas, We, 31 delegates to this convention, representing Republican counties which cast, in 1878, 1,700 of the 2,700 majority received by the Republican candidate for Governor, were not only not invited to said caucus, but absolutely excluded therefrom on application for admission, simply because of not pronouncing a regular pass-word, never before required at a Republican caucus; therefore, we protest against said action, which completely stifles the voice of the strongest Republican counties of the State, and renders the presence of their representatives a mockery and a farce. We protest against it because it is contrary to the practice of the Republican Party of Colorado and the country, because it is unfair and tyrannical, and hence unrepublican in its spirit. We have met in this convention as friends to fight a common foe, and not each other; hence, we deny the right of any section of the party to take any secret action which treats us as a foe and unworthy a share in the proceedings of the convention, though representing, as we believe, the sentiment of an actual majority of the Republican voters of the State.

The resolutions were not entertained. A motion to select a Committee on Credentials was agreed to, and a committee largely composed of Grant delegates was appointed. The convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon. It seems probable that a solid Grant delegation to the National Convention will be chosen.

NORTH CAROLINA'S SENTIMENT.

PROOFS OF THE STRONG FEELING FOR GRANT THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 25.—The Republican Executive Committee of the Seventh Congressional District met at Yadkinville on Saturday, and elected Thomas N. Cooper and J. J. Mott delegates to Chicago. Cooper and the two alternates are for Grant, and have no second choice. Mott is Collector of Internal Revenue, and was mainly selected through the manipulations of his paid deputies. The delegates from this State are now all appointed. Seven are known to be outspoken and uncompromising for Grant. If the feeling at Chicago is strong for Grant, and it appears that he will be nominated, a large majority of the delegates will cast their votes for him. The feeling throughout this State is very strong for Grant. It is so strong that the Republican Committee of Wake County, representing every township, unanimously passed a resolution declaring that Gen. Grant ought to be nominated at Chicago. James H. Harris, colored, one of the delegates at large, was in the meeting, and, in speaking against the passage of the resolution as a matter of policy, declared that he knew that nine-tenths of his race in this State were for Grant. This declaration was sustained as being true by every colored man present. The Republicans throughout the State are greatly encouraged at the seeming certainty of Grant's nomination. They are ready to pledge the vote of the State to him as soon as nominated, with every indication pointing to the fulfillment of such pledge.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 25.—The Republicans have nominated Congressmen as follows: Third District, Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche; Fourth, George Williamson, of Caddo; Fifth, James S. Mathews, of Tensas; Sixth, Charles B. Anderson, of St. Landry. The First and Second Districts postponed nominations until June.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 25.—The Republican Party in the Lackawanna portion of the Twelfth Congressional District met in convention here to-day, to express its choice for a candidate for Congress. John E. Barrett called the convention to order and E. N. Willard was made permanent President. The candidates were J. A. Scranton, J. A. Price, and Dr. Henry Roberts. Price withdrew, and the first ballot gave Scranton 70 and Roberts 18 votes. Scranton was declared the nominee. He is editor of the Scranton *Republican*.

CHICAGO, May 25.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says that the Republican Congressional Convention for the Eighth Illinois District, held to-day at Fairbury, nominated Judge L. E. Payson, of Pontiac, by a unanimous vote. Representative Fort was not a candidate for re-election.

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—The Democratic delegates to Cincinnati met at the Trenton House to-day, and organized by the appointment of the Hon. J. P. Stockton as Chairman, the Hon. Orestes Cleveland Vice-Chairman, and Col. M. Zulick Secretary. Mr. Stockton made a speech, in which he denied the reports as to the preferences of the delegation for particular candidates, and insisted that they would go to Cincinnati unpledged as when they were appointed by the convention. It is certain, however, that the delegation is divided in its choice of candidates, as the unit rule was opposed, and it was stated that its adoption was both unwise and unnecessary. One of the delegates was heard to say that Joel Parker was his choice, and if there was any show for him he would stick to him first, last, and all the time. It is rumored that failing ex-Gov. Parker, the claims of John P. Stockton will be urged. Should neither of the above be available at Cincinnati, it is more than likely Bayard will receive the vote of the New-Jersey delegation. A committee was appointed to make arrangements, and the delegation adjourned to meet at Cincinnati.

DELAWARE INDORSES BAYARD.

DOVER, May 25.—The indications this morning were that there would be quite a lively fight between the Saulsbury and Bayard factions attending the Democratic State Convention, but when that body was organized everything went off smoothly and quietly. Charles B. Lore, of Wilmington, was elected temporary Chairman, and the temporary organization was subsequently made permanent. Delegates to Cincinnati were chosen. A resolution instructing the delegation to vote for Senator Bayard for President was adopted, as was also one recommending the National Convention to adhere to the two-thirds rule. The proceedings were not once interrupted by objections or debate, and lasted only about two hours. The delegation to Cincinnati, it is believed, will vote as a unit for Mr. Bayard, notwithstanding the fact that some of the members are personally antagonistic to him.

KENTUCKY POLITICAL FEELING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 25.—Advices from all parts of Kentucky report an increased and growing confidence in the wisdom of nominating Gen. Grant at Chicago. The Democrats are undoubtedly opposed to Tilden, a fact due to the remarkably brassy efforts of his friends, who, until recently, have manifested an intention to ride over all obstacles. They now see that the leaders, with the exception of Watterson, are all opposed to them and theirs, and are asking for terms. Judge Field seems to be the coming man here, while the Hon. William H. English, of Indiana, continues very strong, and, but for his known preference for Tilden, might carry instructions from Kentucky. The Louisville *Post*, the Hon. Proctor Knott, Gov. Blackburn, and many others, declare their faith in Field.

PORTLAND, Me., May 25.—The bark Carrie Winslow, of 944 tons burden, was launched at East Deering to-day from the ship-yard of J. S. Winslow & Co.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

THE CHURCH ANNIVERSARIES.

APPOINTING METHODIST BOOK AGENTS—PROCEEDINGS IN OTHER CHURCH CONVENTIONS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 25.—Bishop Peck presided at the General Conference to-day. The election for Book Agents at New-York resulted in the almost unanimous re-election of Messrs. Phillips and Hunt, the scattering vote being 6?. Dr. H. Liebhardt was re-elected editor of *Haus und Herd*, receiving 180 votes to 145 for B. F. Streeder. J. W. Walden was re-elected Book Agent at Cincinnati on the first ballot, receiving 2?? votes; for the other Agent the fourth ballot resulted in the choice of William P. Stowe, of Wisconsin, by the following vote: Stowe, 2??; Hitchcock, 80; Doughty, 41. Amendments to the Ecclesiastical Code occupied most of the session. One was adopted providing that the trial of Bishops for heresy should proceed in the same manner as the trial of ministers for immoralities.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 25.—The anniversary of several Baptist associations for general work opened here this morning with the meeting of the Baptist Missionary Union. The Rev. Dr. E. G. Robinson, President of Brown University, called the meeting to order and made the opening address. The Rev. J. N. Murdock, Foreign Secretary, read the annual report, from which it appears that the total receipts during the past year were $314,8?0, of which $?0?,474 were available for current expenses. The deficit is $6,0??. The churches in the association are more than self-supporting, having given $30,479 to the general work elsewhere. The total receipts of the union were $30,748 in excess of last year, being the most prosperous year ever known. The estimates for next year require $301,169. The union has now 31 stations in Asia, with 110 married missionaries, 4 unmarried men, and 41 unmarried women in Asia and Europe. The afternoon session was addressed by the Rev. F. H. Eveleth, of the Toungoo Mission, Burmah; the Rev. A. V. Crumb, of the Karen Mission, and the Rev. S. B. Partridge, of the China Mission. The Rev. H. L. Wayland, of the Committee on African Missions, read a report. He said 35 different societies, including Catholics, maintained missionaries in Africa, and asked the Baptists to increase their efforts. The following officers of the union were elected: President—George Dana Boardman, D. D., Pennsylvania; Vice-Presidents—J. Warren Merrill, Massachusetts, and Gov. W. E. Smith, Wisconsin; Recording Secretary—The Rev. S. H. Burrage, Maine. The evening session was taken up with addresses on missionary subjects.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 25.—At the General Synod of Reformed Presbyterians this morning, the committee appointed in the case of the Rev. Samuel Young recommended that, in view of all the trying circumstances, the Presbytery look on Mr. Young's action as a misapprehension of duty. Cedarville, Ohio, was selected as the place for the next meeting, and the third Wednesday of May, 1881, as the date. Mr. Young presented two papers, one as to the unministerial conduct of the Rev. Mr. Alford toward him, and the other complaining of the reception of charges against him by the Pittsburg Presbytery. The first paper was withdrawn, the second being read at the close of the morning session.

At the session of the Methodist Protestant Conference to-day, the Committee on Credentials made a report against Mr. A. V. Whitney, from North Illinois, whose seat in the Conference is contested on the ground that he left the Church after he had been appointed a representative, accepting a call from another church of a different denomination. The Rev. Mr. Brown, who defended Mr. Whitney, contended that he had never left the Church; that he had been relieved of his charge in the Methodist Protestant Church, and that a new call was accepted on condition that the action of the Church relieving him was legal. As the action, however, was not legal, Mr. Whitney still remained a member in good standing of the Methodist Protestant Church. Pending action, a recess was taken.

BOSTON, May 25.—The American Unitarian Association, at its annual meeting to-day, elected Henry P. Kidder President, George William Curtis and John D. Long Vice-Presidents, the Rev. R. R. Shippen Secretary, and Charles C. Wood, Treasurer. The Treasurer reported that the receipts for the past year have been $49,804, and the expenditures $46,947. The Directors' report stated that the contributions for the year have been $?0,047, and that the progress of the various branches of missionary work was encouraging. It also recommended the establishment of a Channing Memorial Hall in Boston. Dr. W. H. Furness, of Philadelphia, made an address on the "Life and Character of Dr. Channing."

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, the new Directory of Worship was ordered to be printed and copies sent to every church and Presbytery for criticism. On the subject of demission of office by Elders, the Assembly decided that an Elder cannot demit his office except when he is unacceptable to the people. The Assembly declined to revise the list of delegates to the Presbyterian Alliance.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

TROY, N. Y., May 25.—The little girl Slattery, who was shot last night after the murder of Supervisor Casey, is in a critical condition, and the doctors doubt her recovery. Casey, the murdered man, saved eight or nine persons from drowning during the past few years. Some eye-witnesses say that the shot which killed him was fired by Connors, but the preponderance of testimony is that Wall was the murderer. Connors fled after the murder, and has not been arrested.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 25.—Charley Jackson, 6 years old, was stolen by two men in a wagon, near the Chittenden school-house, in Stockport, this afternoon. The boy had light hair and a fair complexion, and his clothing was of a light color. It is supposed that he was taken to Albany or its vicinity.

CHICAGO, May 25.—A special dispatch from Port Washington, Wis., to the *Times* says: "The facts of a most unnatural murder have just been made public. John Conrad, a well-to-do farmer, living 12 miles north of this place, was the father of John Peter Conrad, 2? years old, a bed-ridden cripple, who had been mute from his birth. On Monday last Conrad returned home drunk and in a brutal mood. He first quarreled with his daughter-in-law, then went up stairs and beat his crippled son, ending by throwing him down stairs, the fall breaking his neck. Subsequently he took every precaution to conceal the crime, washed up the blood which came from his victim's mouth, and kept the body out of sight until it was buried. Everything was done quietly, but the District Attorney and Justice of the Peace had their suspicions aroused and caused the body to be exhumed. An examination proved that the cripple had been killed, and had not died of apoplexy, as stated by his father. It was then discovered that Conrad had started for the East, intending to go to Germany. A telegram caused his arrest at Buffalo, and an officer, having procured the necessary requisition, is now on his way East to bring him back to Wisconsin."

FRENCHTOWN, N. J., May 25.—A curious series of depredations was committed by a tramp near this place last Saturday night. The culprit seems to have been drunk, and began by breaking into the house of W. H. Major, on the opposite side of the Delaware River. He stole from there a coat, table-cloth, and several minor articles. He then came on up the road to Levi Ruth's, and took two or three bed-ticks that were lying in the yard. After that, and about midnight, he crossed the bridge to this town. He entered the kitchen of Samuel Myer's house, and, leaving the coat stolen from Major's, took another coat, a pair of shoes, cap, sun-bonnet, &c. Thence he went to A. J. McCrea's, where he left Myer's coat and stole a pair of boots and a basket containing tools, a hatchet, &c. About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning he was found lying along the road, half a mile from here, with his stolen booty by his side. Several of the citizens brought him before Justice Trope, although they had difficulty in so doing, as he was very unruly and abusive. He told the Justice that his name was Henry Armstrong. After a hearing he was committed to jail.

NAPANEE, Ontario, May 25.—A man who answers the description given was arrested at Newbury, Ontario, yesterday, charged with committing a murder at Bloomington, Ill., in August last. He was brought here to-day and lies in jail awaiting instructions from the American authorities.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 25.—In the Supreme Court to-day, the case of Jennie D. Kennon and Nellie Annis, on four counts for assault upon Henrietta Woods, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Kennon, at Lawrence, was finished, and the jury, after 15 minutes' deliberation, found them guilty. This is the case of inhuman treatment recently reported, in which the victim had been compelled to live in a cellar, and was subjected to terrible usage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 25.—A special dispatch from Paducah to the *Courier-Journal* says: "Daniel F. Jones, a saloon-keeper, of Murray, Galloway County, yesterday shot and killed Joel Ferguson, the Town Marshal. Jones was drinking, and got into a difficulty with a citizen, whom he attempted to shoot. Ferguson seized Jones's pistol, and took it away from him. In a fury Jones went home and came back with a double-barreled gun, which he leveled at Ferguson and fired, but the latter struck the gun down, and the load went into the ground. Jones then stepped back a pace or two, and fired, the whole charge entering Ferguson's groin. He died in three hours. Jones was arrested. Ferguson was ex-Sheriff of Galloway County, and a man of high standing in that community."

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, May 25.—The Norwegian bark Fri?, Capt. S?, from New-York for Copenhagen, previously reported aground near the latter port, has been floated.

KEY WEST, May 25.—The American [illegible]

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, May 25.—[illegible] Montgomery Island to-day. She lies in a bad position.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The steamer Monterey, of the Pacific Coast Steam-ship Company's Line, went ashore near Fort Ross last night, and will probably prove a total loss. Her crew, passengers, and baggage, were saved. She was a wooden screw-steamer of 8?? tons register.

THE READING SUSPENSION.

THE FIRM THAT TRIED TO CONTROL PHILADELPHIA'S COAL TRADE IN TROUBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Another Reading auxiliary stopped the payment of its liabilities to-day. This was the firm of Bines & Sheaff, the retail agents for the sale of the Reading Coal and Iron Company's coal. This firm, about three years ago, assumed the control of the retail trade. It established yards in all parts of the city, made arrangements whereby the consumer could send messages for coal from almost any part of Philadelphia, and leased an island in the Delaware River, to monopolize the sale of coal to vessels. The whole idea was to secure control of the entire small trade of the city, and crowd out the other retail dealers. The same policy was displayed by Bines & Sheaff here as Mr. Gowen showed when he endeavored to control the entire coal mining of Pennsylvania. The agents always sold coal at a cut rate, and the result was a continual warfare with the other dealers. They did an immense business, running into the millions, until last Winter, when Black & Wilson flooded the city with Lehigh coal at about $1 per ton less to housekeepers than Bines & Sheaff could sell it. This was an outgrowth of the war between the Pennsylvania and the Reading Roads, the former aiding the Lehigh Valley in its battle with Mr. Gowen. The firm weathered all blasts until the Reading suspended, and to-day Mr. Bines remarked to THE NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent, "We thought we had better stop paying some obligations, but found that if we did this, we must suspend altogether, so we did that. In my opinion it will be only temporary, but the question of resumption will depend greatly with the Receivers of the Reading Company. I tell you, things are so badly mixed up that we do not know where we stand, and Mr. Lewis, one of the Receivers, told me the same thing concerning the railroad and coal companies to-day."

Messrs. Gowen, Lewis, and Caldwell, the Receivers, to-day entered security in $500,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The President has commuted the court-martial's sentence of dismissal found against Capt. George A. Armes, of Company I, Tenth Cavalry, to suspension from rank on half pay for one year and confinement to the limits of the station at which his company may be serving.

Capt. J. C. Clifford, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., for duty. The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. B. H. Gilbreth, Ordnance Storekeeper, has been extended one year on account of sickness.

Lieut. M. Fisher Wright has been ordered to Newport for instruction in torpedo service. Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor has been detached from special duty at Washington, and ordered to command the Pensacola, Pacific Station; Commander James D. Graham from the receiving-ship Passaic and placed on waiting orders; Ensign Frederick B. W. Coffin from the receiving-ship Independence and ordered to duty on board the coast survey steamer Hassler.

The United States ship Pensacola left Vallejo, Cal., yesterday, bound for San Francisco. The United States ship Tallapoosa and the Rescue returned to the Washington Navy-yard yesterday from the mouth of the Rappahannock. The United States ship Vandalia has had her repairs completed and has dropped down from the New-York Navy-yard to Ellis Island, where she is taking in her powder, preparatory to a cruise to the Banks of Newfoundland. It is stated at the Navy Department to-day that the cruise of the Vandalia has no connection with the Canadian fishery question.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25.—William Allen, a brakeman on the Boston and Providence Railroad, was killed at East Attleboro this noon, while shackling cars.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 25.—Edward Tobey, a wholesale butcher, was killed here last night by a locomotive, while crossing the New-York Central Railroad track near Bridge-street.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 25.—James French, of Washington, D. C., an employe of the American Union Telegraph Company, was fatally injured to-day on the Richmond Railroad. French was leaning out of the window of a passenger car, looking backward. As the train passed through a covered bridge, his head came in contact with the timbers of the bridge.

PATERSON, N. J., May 25.—Miss Griffith, aged 19 years, living at Temple and Benson streets, attempted to fill a lighted kerosene lamp, about 8 o'clock to-night. The lamp exploded and set her clothing on fire. She was terribly burned on the face and upper part of the body and is not expected to live.

A stock train on the Erie Road ran into a "scoop" or "pick-up" freight train, at Mahwah, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, owing to the engineer of the former train misunderstanding orders. Many cattle were killed, and both trains were badly wrecked, obstructing the eastward-bound track for 10 or 12 hours.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 25.—C. O. Johnson, formerly a Corporal in the Fenton Guards, was instantly killed yesterday while blasting in a quarry at Hilltown, Penn. His body, which was horribly mutilated, arrived here this afternoon.

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, May 25.—At the second session of the annual meeting of the New-England Woman's Suffrage Association, held this morning, Mrs. Lucy S. Blackwell presided, and made a brief opening address, in which she asserted that rapid progress was made in the suffrage movement throughout New-England during the past year. The Rev. F. A. Hinckley, of Providence, presented the annual report of the Executive Committee, in which the work of the year is reviewed, and several recommendations are made, especially that societies should be established in Vermont, where there is none. The Treasurer presented a favorable report. Reports from the various State organizations were generally of a favorable nature. The meeting adopted a series of resolutions, declaring that the disfranchisement of one-half the people on account of sex is a grievous political injustice of the nation; that a moral reform agitation is the only way by which to awaken the people to a proper appreciation of the fact; that a suffrage convention shall be held in each New-England State during the ensuing year, and that the granting of school suffrage to women is a concession of the whole principle of woman's suffrage. The work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in seeking to obtain a ballot on the liquor question, was duly recognized, and hope was expressed that the Methodist Conference at Cincinnati would act favorably on the petition asking that women be made eligible as preachers and elders.

IMPEACHING MAYOR KALLOCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The impeachment case of Mayor Kalloch was proceeded with to-day, in the Superior Court, attracting a crowd of lawyers and interested spectators. Judge Carey presided, and there sat with him on the bench Judges Halsey, Sullivan, Lathner, and Ferral. Mayor Kalloch was present throughout the forenoon. Henry E. Highton, counsel for the defendant, made an argument attacking the jurisdiction of the court, which he claimed was not a competent tribunal to try the case. As argued by him, there was no legislative machinery to enable the Superior Court to carry out the provisions of the new Constitution. As the matter now stood, there were no self-executing provisions of the new Constitution, and the Court was waiting for power to be conferred upon it by legislation. Col. Barnes, for the prosecution, followed Mr. Highton, contending that the Superior Court had the jurisdiction in the case formerly held by the District Court, also, that the statutes of 1858 and 1874 relative to impeachment of officers included the Mayor within their provisions. This was traversed by counsel for the defense. The court decided that it had jurisdiction in the case, but with regard to the statutes concerning impeachment above referred to, concluded to hear further argument, which will be resumed to-morrow.

SOMERSET COUNTY'S SHERIFF.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 25.—Sheriff Simon Van Liew, of this county, who has been seriously ill several months, died yesterday, and his death leaves a vacancy, which Gov. McClellan will have to fill by appointment. Whoever is appointed will serve until November, when an election will take place, as provided by statute. The deceased Sheriff was a Republican, and it seems only just that the unexpired term should be occupied by a member of that party. Of more than partisan interest, however, is the fact that the new Sheriff will have the summoning of the Grand and Petit Juries in September, when the indicted officers come up again for trial. It is important that a strong anti-Ring man be chosen, otherwise justice will be frustrated and the county's best interests imperiled. A great many expressions are heard to-day in favor of John Rinehemann?, at present one of the Assemblymen from the county. Mr. [illegible] is a strong Republican and a man of purity and popularity.

THREATENED STRIKE OF PUDDLERS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The iron mills and furnaces of the Kensington district, in this city, employing about 1,?00 men, are now idle in consequence of a difference as to wages. The puddlers who had been getting $? per ton [illegible] promise figure the manufacturers to-day refused to accede to. The puddlers, learning of this action, have called a meeting for Saturday, to decide whether they will strike.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 26—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, nearly stationary barometer and temperature, winds mostly from south to west, and clear or partly cloudy weather.*

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds mostly south to west, partly cloudy weather, and numerous rains.

In the upper lake region, nearly stationary barometer and temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the lower lake region, nearly stationary barometer and temperature, winds mostly south to west, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by local rains in the western portion.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, stationary or falling barometer, winds mostly from south to west, stationary or higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, nearly stationary barometer and temperature, winds mostly southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, nearly stationary barometer and temperature, east to south winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, nearly stationary barometer and temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly followed in western portions by occasional local rains, southerly winds.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for April, 1880, as compared with the same month in 1879, shows an increase in gross earnings of $696,344; an increase in expenses of $2??,793, and an increase in net earnings of $404,554. The four months of 1880, as compared with the same period in 1879, show an increase in gross earnings of $2,480,126; an increase in expenses of $1,065,585; and an increase in net earnings of $1,394,541. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the four months of 1880, show a surplus over liabilities of $1,201,454, being a gain over the same period in 1879 of $1,3?8,671.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 25.—Col. E. W. Cole, late President of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, will, in a few days, take charge, as General Manager, of the Memphis and Charleston and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroads, with head-quarters at Chattanooga. This is a line 545 miles long, extending across the State of Tennessee from Bristol to Memphis.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day, were $348,890 17, and from Customs, $676,268 80.

The General Deficiency bill has been perfected by the Appropriations Committee and will probably be reported to the House to-morrow.

The Sub Ways and Means Committee on Hoop-iron has been instructed by the full committee to prepare a joint resolution for the relief of certain importers of hoop-iron, who have made contracts based upon the former rate of duty, to allow them to import under the 35 per cent. rate, instead of ad valorem, now assessed.

The Ways and Means Committee gave a hearing to-day regarding the Reading Railroad certificates of indebtedness. It is claimed by the Government that they are liable to an internal revenue tax of 10 per cent., while the officers of the road deny their liability. The amount involved aggregates $400,000. Commissioner Raum appeared for the Internal Revenue Department, and made an argument, and was followed by F. B. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad Company, and L. Myers, of Philadelphia, on the other side of the question.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day authorized Mr. Windom to report back the Agricultural Appropriation bill, with amendments providing $15,000 to purchase machinery for experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and corn-stalks, and other sugar-producing plants; appropriating $5,600 to enable the Department of Agriculture to employ three additional assistant chemists; adding $5,000 to the House item for labor, &c., in the department's grounds in Washington, and increasing the salary of the Commissioner from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum.

The Committees of Conference on the Military Academy and District of Columbia Appropriation bills reached agreements this afternoon, which will be reported to the House and Senate to-morrow. The amounts in dispute on the latter bill are small, and have been adjusted by compromise. The principal subjects of controversy in the West Point bill are to be disposed of by the Senate receding from its proposed increase of the House item for continuing work on the new hospital, and from its disagreement to the House proviso that the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, assign any officer of the Army to act as Professor of Law at the Military Academy. The Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill and to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill are still in the hands of the House Committee on Appropriations. The condition of the remaining regular appropriation bills is to-night as follows: The Sundry Civil is under consideration by the House; the General Deficiency is prepared, but yet to be reported from the House committee; the River and Harbor is in the hands of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and the Agricultural Appropriation bill is on the Senate calendar awaiting action. The pension Deficiency bill is also on the Senate calendar, and the vetoed Marshals' Deficiency bill still remains with the House Committee on Appropriation, while the President's veto Message awaits action on the Speaker's table.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Two attempts were made at a late hour Monday night to set fire to the Avenue House, a well-known hotel on Jersey City Heights, in which a concert and hop, given by the Merry Four Association, was in progress. The fire was first discovered in a water-closet, but before it had made much progress it was found by the proprietor and extinguished. Two hours later the smell of smoke was perceived coming from an unoccupied room in another part of the building. It was found that the door had been forced open and kerosene oil poured on the wood-work and lighted. The flames were burning fiercely, but were fought with so much vigor that they were soon extinguished. The damage amounts to $150. A man who was ejected from the ball, and who, it is said, threatened to burn the building, is suspected.

The Washington County Court-house, in Montpelier, Vt., was burned yesterday afternoon. The origin of the fire is unknown; it was first seen in the belfry. The county had expended $?,000 last Fall in extensive repairs. The loss is about $?0,000; insured in the Vermont Mutual, of Montpelier, for $6,000. A high wind prevailed, and fears were entertained for the adjoining buildings. The fire is now under control. All the papers and records were saved.

The bridge on the New-York and New-England Railroad, across the Providence Railroad, near Millville, was burned this evening, and the fire communicated to the Providence and Worcester bridge, across the Blackstone River, near by, and that was burned.

The Giant Powder Works, at McCainsville, N. J., were destroyed by fire on Monday, with the exception of the magazine, which, being situated a short distance from the factory, was saved. The loss is $10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The buildings and machinery connected with the Byram Mine, at Mine Hill, N. J., one of the largest iron mines in the State, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss cannot at present be estimated, but it is very heavy.

P. J. Lammercan's saw mill and shingle mill at Minneapolis, Minn., was burned last night. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $4,000. Sixty men are thrown out of employment by this fire.

While three boys were playing in a barn at Tamaqua, Penn., yesterday afternoon, they set fire to the hay, and two barns and ten dwellings were consumed. The loss is about $7,000.

The shop, barn, and house of Patrick Whalen, in Hingham, Mass., were burned by an incendiary yesterday morning. The loss is $6,000; partially insured.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says the store of A. M. Davidson, at East Liverpool, Ohio, was burned yesterday. The loss is $10,000; fully insured.

CANADIAN MONEY ORDERS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 25.—F. MacDonald, Superintendent-General, and M. Lewis Harrison, Chief Special Agent of the United States money-order system, have agreed with the Canadian postal authorities upon the terms of a new convention, by which the exchange of money orders between the United States and the Dominion of Canada will be much simplified, and the cost of orders reduced. The system will be the same as the new arrangement with England which went into operation on April 1.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Baron Henry William August Gagern, the German politician and political writer, died yesterday at Darmstadt.

Miss Alexis Jordan, the actress and a member of the company playing "Fun on the Bristol," [illegible]

TURF AND FIELD SPORTS.

THE OPENING DAY OF THE RACES AT BALTIMORE.

FIVE CONTESTS YESTERDAY—NELLIE D., EMILY F., GLENMORE, CHECKMATE, AND EDWIN A. THE WINNERS—THE SECOND DAY'S RACING AND THE BETTING.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The opening of the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club took place to-day. The day was fine, the track in good condition, and there was a large attendance. The first race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for maidens of all ages; entry $10; purse $250; entrance money to the second horse. The starters were: Kate Clark, Bounce, Glengariffe, Nellie D., Natalie, Utilita, and Buster. Business at the pool stand was very slow. The field was the favorite at $25 to $16 for Glengariffe, and $9 for Nellie D. The horses got off well, Kate Clark leading, with Buster second, Utilita third, Bounce fourth, and Nellie D. and Glengariffe following. On the back stretch, Nellie D. went to the front, and Natalie to the second place, and they passed the half-mile pole without further change. The run around the lower turn was without change, except that Natalie fell to the rear. Down the home stretch and to the finish the running was good, but Nellie D. finished a winner, two lengths ahead of Utilita, second, who was one length ahead of Glengariffe, third, and Buster, Bounce, Kate Clark, and Natalie following in the order in which they are named. The time was 1:18¾.

The second race was the Chesapeake Stakes, for fillies 3 years old; $50 entrance, pay or play; club to add $500, of which $100 to the second horse; one mile and a quarter. The starters were Queen's Own, Emily F., the Vauxhall filly, Rosalie, the War Dance filly, and Cinderella. In the pools George L. Lorillard's entry—Queen's Own and Rosalie—sold for $50 to $40 for the field. After two or three breaks, the start was good. Queen's Own was first away, with Rosalie second, Cinderella third, the Vauxhall filly fourth, and Emily F. last. Before reaching the stand Emily F. had gone to the front, with Cinderella second, Queen's Own third, Rosalie fourth, and the Vauxhall filly last. Around the turn and at the quarter Emily F. was a length in front of Cinderella, with Rosalie third, and Queen's Own and the Vauxhall filly following. Down the back stretch Cinderella was pressed and ran up, so that, at the half-mile pole, Emily F. led her by only a neck. Around the lower turn Emily F. made her run, and at the three-quarter pole was six lengths ahead of Cinderella. Down the stretch Queen's Own ran up, and so did Rosalie, but Emily F. finished five lengths ahead of Rosalie, second, who was one length ahead of Queen's Own, third, the Vauxhall filly fourth, and Cinderella last. Time—2:18¾.

The third race was a mile and a quarter dash for all ages; purse $350 for the first horse, $50 for the second. The starters were Peter Hynes, Odd-fellow, Boardman, Speculation, Glenmore, Baby, Werter, and Scotilla. Glenmore had the call in the pools, selling for $110 to $80 for Peter Hynes, $25 for Scotilla, $20 for Baby, and $35 for the field. In the start Boardman was first away, with Baby second, and the others bunched down the stretch. When they reached the stand, Werter had gone to the front, with Odd-fellow second, Scotilla third, Glenmore fourth, Peter Hynes fifth, Speculation sixth, and Baby and Boardman following. As they swung around the upper turn, Glenmore ran up to the third place, and at the quarter Boardman had again gone to the front with Werter second, Glenmore third, Scotilla fourth, and the others following in close order. There was no change down the back stretch, but immediately after passing the half-mile pole, Glenmore made a burst of speed and went to the front, and when they reached the three-quarter pole Werter was second, Scotilla third, Peter Hynes fourth, and the others trailed out in the rear. Glenmore finished an easy winner, six lengths ahead of Scotilla, second; Werter third, Speculation fourth, Boardman fifth, Baby sixth, Peter Hynes seventh, and Odd-fellow last. Time—2:15¼.

The fourth race was the Rancocas Handicap; one mile and an eighth, for all ages; $50 entrance, half forfeit; club to add $500, of which $100 to the second horse. The starters were Hattie F., Dawn, Gabriel, Eunice, Oriole, Round Dance, Checkmate, Virginian, and Virginius. In the pools Checkmate sold for $40 to $20 for the field. The start was good. Eunice was first off, Virginius second, and the others together. Passing the stand Hattie F. was in front, with Checkmate second, Virginius third, Gabriel fourth, Eunice fifth, Dawn sixth, Oriole seventh, Virginian eighth, and Round Dance last. On the upper turn Checkmate went to the front, and had the lead at the quarter pole, with Hattie F. second, and the others running well together. Down the back stretch, Checkmate held the lead, and at the half-mile Virginius had gone up second, with Hattie F. third, Oriole fourth, and the others trailed out. Coming around the lower turn and into the home stretch, Checkmate held his advantage and ran to the finish two lengths ahead of Virginius, second, Hattie F. third, Virginian fourth, Gabriel fifth, Oriole sixth, Eunice seventh, Round Dance eighth, and Dawn last. Time—1:59½.

The last race for the day was mile heats, for all ages; purse $300 for the first horse, and $100 for the second. The starters were Edwin A., Ingomar, and Governor Hampton. In the pools Edwin A. sold for $25, Governor Hampton for $70, and Ingomar for $11. When they came to the post all the horses appeared to be in good condition, and the friends of both Governor Hampton and Edwin A. were confident.

First Heat.—The start was good, Edwin A. being first off, with Ingomar second, and Governor Hampton last. On the upper turn Ingomar went to the front, and at the quarter was four lengths ahead of Edwin A., who was a neck ahead of Governor Hampton. On the back stretch both Edwin A. and Governor Hampton went forward, and at the half mile Ingomar's advantage was reduced to two lengths, and Governor Hampton only a head behind Edwin A. On the lower turn Edwin A. and Governor Hampton began to make the run for the heat, but Ingomar held his advantage until he passed the three-quarter pole. When Edwin A. moved up, and finished winner of the heat by one length ahead of Ingomar, who was four lengths ahead of Governor Hampton. Time—1:48¾.

Second Heat.—Edwin A. was the favorite against the field, at $30 to $15. Governor Hampton got the lead in the start, with Ingomar second, and Edwin A. third. In the turn, Ingomar went to the front and Edwin A. to the second place, Ingomar leading one length at the quarter, and Edwin A. a head in front of Governor Hampton. At the half-mile there was a difference of only a neck, though no positions were changed. On the lower turn Edwin A. went to the front, and Governor Hampton to the second place, while Ingomar fell eight lengths behind. At the three-quarter pole Edwin A. led Governor Hampton a half length, and the turn down the stretch was very fine, but Governor Hampton, under the influence of the lash, won the heat by a nose. Time—1:47¼.

Third Heat.—Governor Hampton was the favorite, though the friends of Edwin A. were confident. In the pools, Governor Hampton sold for $?5, and Edwin A. for $15. Governor Hampton led off on the start, but Edwin A. passed him on the turn and ran the heat through and won by three lengths. Time—1:50¼.

There will be five events to-morrow. The first will be a dash of one mile, for all horses that have never won at Baltimore, Long Branch, Jerome Park, or Saratoga. In the pools to-night the horses sold as follows: Janet Murray, $25; Scotilla, $12; Baby and Bounce, $10; Ingomar, $7; Belle of Nelson, $5; and the field—Belle of the West, Buster, and Kate Clark, $6. The second race will be the Vernal sweepstakes for 4-year olds that have not won a sweepstake in their 3-year-old form. The pools sold as follows: Colonel Sprague, $25; Wanderer filly, $13; Judge Murray, $10; Belmont's Democrat and Eidelweis, $10; Henry S. King, $?; Alfonso (colt,) $?; Breadwinner, $7; the field—Question, Blarney, Bitcher, Crowes (colt,) Buster, Jerry, Cinderella, and Vigilant, $12. The third race will be one mile, for all ages. The pools sold as follows: Belle, $25; Annie Augusta, $18; New-York Weekly, $10; Suamanoa?, $7; Hattie F., and Virgilian, $6 each; Boardman, $5; the field—Glengariffe, Speculation, and Nellie D., $6. For the Peyton Handicap Stakes the pools are: Gabriel, $20; Ben Hill, $18; Ferida, $11; Clyde Hampton, $?; the field—Cape Clear and Mamie Fields, $5. The pools on the trial steeple-chase sold as follows: Judith, $30; Faustina and Dog Star, $21; Raleigh $3.

THE SPORTSMEN'S MEETING.

SHOOTING CONTESTS AT SENECA FALLS—THE PRIZES AND WINNERS.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., May 25.—At this, the second, day's meeting of the New-York Sportsmen's Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, the tournament of trap-shooting, fly-casting, rifle-shooting, &c., was begun. The attendance is unusually large. The programme for to-day was as follows: Contest No. 1; class shoot; 10 single birds; entrance fee, $5; first prize, a Damascus steel double-barrel breech-loading shot-gun, value $?00; second, a handsome eight-strip bamboo fly-rod, gold-mounted, with reel to match, value $60, and a set of game fishes of the United States, in 10 parts, value $50; third, a sewing-machine, value $50, and 25 pounds of powder, value $?; fourth, 24 one-pound cans of powder, value $20; a water-proof shooting-coat, value $12; 1?0 cigars, value $10. Contest No. 2; class shoot, 10 single birds; first prize, gold, $100, given by the citizens of Seneca Falls; second, a handsome solid gold badge, value $100; third, 500 cigars, value $25; a corduroy hunting suit, made to order for the winner, value $?; a set of three glass-ball traps, value $?; fourth prize, 24 one-pound cans of powder, value $20; 5,000 cigarettes, value $30; a patent swing baby cradle, value $8.

In the first contest, Peter Tompkins, of the Dean Richmond Club, won the first prize by killing 10 birds straight. He is a veteran, and the sportsmen were surprised. The second prize was won by Edward Hudson, of the Onondaga Club, of Syracuse, by killing 9 out of 10. W. J. Richardson, of the Jefferson County Club, of Watertown, took the third with a score of 9 out of 10. Peter Blum, of the Audubon Club of Buffalo, took the fourth, his score being 8 out of 10. [illegible] off before dark, Hiram Twist, of the Seneca Gun Club, winning the first prize. The remainder of the ties will be shot off in the morning.

APPROACHING REGATTAS.

ENTRIES FOR THE RACES ON THE PASSAIC AND THE HARLEM.

The annual open regatta of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association takes place at Newark next Monday, over the old National Course, one and a half miles straightaway. There will be six races, namely: Junior and senior singles, double sculls, pair-oared shells, pair-oared gigs, four-oared shells, and six-oared gigs, irrespective of trial heats. Brandon L. Keys, of the Undine Rowing Club of Philadelphia, has been selected as referee, Roswell Van Buskirk, Jr., time-keeper, and H. A. Stiles judge at the finish. The entries, as announced by the Secretary of the association, are as follows:

Senior Single Sculls.—Edward Phillips, Triton Boat Club, Newark, and George Gaisel, Metropolitan Rowing Association, Harlem, N. Y.

Junior Single Sculls.—Joseph B. Meyer, Eclipse Boat Club, Canton, Ohio; Frank Campbell, Crescent Boat Club, Newark; Edward Fields, M. D., Carteret Boat Club, Red Bank, N. J.; Frederick C. Lowden and Sidney M. Ogden, Triton Boat Club, and William H. Deyo, Passaic Boat Club, Newark.

Double Sculls.—Irving E. Lyon (bow) and R. W. Rathbone, (stroke,) New-York Athletic Club; Martin Monahan (bow) and J. H. Monahan, (stroke,) Albany City Rowing Club; George Gaisel (bow) and James Pilkington, (stroke,) Metropolitan Rowing Association.

Pair-oared Shells.—F. A. Levien (bow) and William Childs, (stroke,) Metropolitan Rowing Association; George D. Phillips (bow) and W. G. Demarest, (stroke,) New-York Athletic Club; T. J. Gorman (bow) and R. J. Gorman, (stroke,) Albany City Rowing Club; G. Fitzgerald (bow) and R. Fitzgerald, (stroke,) Keystone Athletic Club, Philadelphia, Penn.

Pair-oared Gigs.—J. W. Adams, (bow,) J. A. E. Dunning, (stroke,) W. A. Brown, (coxswain,) Mystic Boat Club, Newark; Owen Conlon, (bow,) John Weldon, (stroke,) E. Tighe, (coxswain,) Institute Boat Club, Newark; Peter Young, (bow,) William B. Flavell, (stroke,) John R. Cottrill, (coxswain,) Eureka Boat Club, Newark; H. C. Rommell, (bow,) George D. Small, (stroke,) William Bristol, Jr., (coxswain,) Triton Boat Club; John R. Engleman, (bow,) W. F. Volk, (stroke,) William Clark, Jr., (coxswain,) Eureka Boat Club; P. E. Nagle, (bow,) William Appe, (stroke,) Edward Stark, (coxswain,) Metropolitan Rowing Club.

Four-oared Shells.—R. J. Wilson, (bow,) F. Hitch, F. R. Gorman, and Thomas Shelby, (stroke,) Nolan Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.; Charles Eldridge, (bow,) A. H. Van Sinderen, H. E. Muller, and T. A. Palmer, (stroke,) Columbia College Boat Club, New-York; Martin Monahan, (bow,) J. W. Monahan, R. T. Gorman, and J. J. Gorman, (stroke,) Albany City Boat Club.

Six-oared Gigs.—S. F. Raynor, (bow,) E. B. Hassard?, H. W. Peckwell, J. D. Freeman, H. B. Walter, and D. Roach, (stroke,) Dauntless Boat Club, Harlem, N. Y.; S. Bodeman, (bow,) S. McCall, C. Oakley, F. Freeman, W. Watts, and M. Jury, (stroke,) Ariel Boat Club, Newark; Thomas Newton, (bow,) P. Henderson, John McHugh, William Doran, James Duffy, and John Tighe, (stroke,) Institute Boat Club; Peter Young, (bow,) Robert Laiblin, W. B. Flavell, W. F. Volk, Watson Ryno, and J. R. Engleman, (stroke,) Eureka Boat Club.

It is anticipated that this regatta will be one of the finest of the season.

The following additional entries have been received by the Secretary of the Harlem Regatta Association for the regatta on June 2: Senior single sculls—George Gaisel; double sculls—George Gaisel (bow) and James Pilkington, (stroke;) pair-oared shells—F. A. Levien (bow) and William Childs, (stroke;) pair-oared gig—Percival E. Nagle (bow) and William Appe, (stroke.) All these entries are from the Metropolitan Rowing Association. The Secretary of the association did not mail them in time to be announced at the meeting of the Regatta Association last Saturday evening.

Dr. W. H. Adamson, President of the Lake George Rowing Association, states that the college race will take place July 16, and that it is quite possible that the race will be an international one, as Cambridge University has partially decided to send over a four-oared crew.

THE HANLAN-RILEY RACE.

A CLOSE CONTEST EXPECTED TO-DAY—BOTH MEN CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Hanlan-Riley race is to take place to-morrow on the Potomac course at 6 o'clock. Both men are in good condition, and a good race is expected. Hanlan is quite confident that he will vanquish the Saratoga oarsman, but the latter is determined to do his best to win. While great interest is manifested by the public in the approaching contest, there is nothing like the excitement which preceded the Courtney-Hanlan fiasco, and comparatively little betting. Odds of two to one are freely offered on Hanlan, with few takers, and one bet of one thousand to four hundred was made to-night. Riley's pluck commands general admiration, and while the prevalent feeling is that Hanlan will win, there is a general belief that Riley will force the Canadian to put forth his best efforts. In conversation to-night, Riley, who appeared cool and determined, said he knew Hanlan was a hard man to beat; "but," said he, "I once rowed a dead heat with him, and am determined that he shall not pull far ahead of me to-morrow; and, if he crosses the string first, he will win the race by honest rowing. In short," he continued, "I shall win this race if I can, and in any event I think it will be one of the hardest and closest races ever rowed." This quiet determination on the part of Riley to do his best commends him to all who come in contact with him, and is in strong contrast to the wretched cowardice or worse exhibited by Courtney. While it is generally believed that Hanlan will win, many persons who have closely observed both men will not be surprised if the New-Yorker should be victorious.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

ITS SELECTION BY COL. BODINE APPROVED—BRUCE DECLINES WITH THANKS.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, in executive session, yesterday confirmed the action of Col. John Bodine in his selection of the American team last week to go to Ireland. The relative positions of the members of the team remain the same, but Mr. H. T. Rockwell, of Boston, has been substituted as one of the reserves in the place of William Gerrish, of the same city, whose health will not permit him to undertake the journey. Capt. L. C. Bruce was informed of the action of the board in selecting him as one of the "reserves," and he was asked what he would do under the circumstances. He replied that "for reasons of a private and business nature, especially the former," which were satisfactory to himself, he should not "accompany the team to Ireland in any capacity." Capt. Bruce said he was given to understand that he would be chosen as a member of the team as a representative of the Amateur Rifle Club, and as that body had done a good deal toward insuring the success of the match in times past, he thought it was entitled to some consideration. It is understood that the money raised by the Amateur Club toward paying the expenses of its representative in the team is to be returned to the donors, who can then, if they desire, contribute to the general fund. Mr. E. A. Buck, of the *Spirit of the Times*, offered the use of his new steam-yacht to the Board of Directors to accompany the steamer by which the team is to sail down the Bay on the day of its departure. The offer was accepted, with the thanks of the board. Col. Sanford offered a resolution, which was laid over until the next meeting, but which, it is generally conceded, ought to have been adopted before the present team was selected. It provides that "an amateur in rifle-shooting is one who has never entered into a competition for gate-money, or who has never pursued match-shooting with a rifle as a means of livelihood, or who has never been paid by any rifle manufacturing firm or dealer in rifles to use their rifles in matches for the purpose of advertising or selling them. All matches of this association hereafter shall be open only to amateur riflemen, unless otherwise specified, and only amateurs shall be allowed to compete for places on the American international or inter-State teams."

SOUTHERN YACHT REGATTA.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 25.—The Southern Yacht Regatta occurred to-day. The wind was high, blowing 10½ knots. In the race of the first class, Lady Emma led at the start, Cygnus second, Pluck and Luck third, Albertine fourth, and Startle fifth. There was no change in position on the first round, except that Lady Emma increased her lead. Pluck and Luck abandoned the race after the first round. In the second round Lady Emma was leading by a long distance when her bowsprit broke off, putting her out of the race. Of the three remaining boats, Cygnus came in first, Startle second, and Albertine third. The time of the race was 2:38:05. The course was 15 miles, and the weather rainy.

TROTTING AT BELMONT PARK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The following are the summaries of to-day's trotting races at Belmont Park:

First Race—Purse $400, for 2:34 class.

[illegible]

Time—2:31; 2:30¾; 2:37¾; 2:32¼; 2:33¼; 2:30¾; 2:31.

Second Race—Purse $300, for 2:28 class.

Jersey Boy	1	1	1
Irene	?	?	2
Deck Wright	3	3	3

Time—2:31¾; 2:32; 2:30¾.

BASE-BALL.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Nationals, 4; Baltimores, 2.

PROVIDENCE, May 25.—Providence, 7; Worcesters, 1. Harvards, 3; Brown University, 2.

TROY, N. Y., May 25.—Bostons, 14; Troys, 7.

LOUISVILLE RACES ENDED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 25.—The first race of the seventh and last day of the meeting was a match race, five-eighths of a mile, in which Bosque Belle beat Ascender; time—1:0?½. The second race was the Association Purse, three-quarters of a mile dash; [illegible] won, with Faith second and Bride-cake third; time—1:17¼. The third race, for the Association Purse, was [illegible] heat, Miss Hardaway won. The second heat was won by Long Time, and the third by Miss Hardaway. Time—1:48; 1:48¾; 1:49. The fifth race, for the Merchants' Stake, was a dash of one and one-eighth miles. Himyar won, with Blue Eyes second, and One Dime third; time—1:58¼. The sixth race was a mile dash. Blue Lodge won, Zeta being second, and Bonnie Castle third; time—1:44¼. The four-mile dash was won by Irish King, with Keene Richards, Jr., second, and Trix third. Time—7:40¾.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The first stage of the first home-and-home match, at short range, between the New-York Rifle Club and the Columbia Rifle Association of Washington, was shot at Benning's to-day. The match, which consists really of two contests, will be concluded to-morrow. The following are the scores made to-day, each man having 10 shots at each distance. New-York Team—A. J. Howlett, 87; A. Molineux, 88; G. J. Seabury, 89; E. J. Dondelson?, 88. Total, 3??. Columbia Team—C. H. Laird, 81; P. J. Lauritzen, 78; J. E. Bell, 81; J. O. P. Burnside, 84. Total, 3??.

THE EPSOM SUMMER MEETING.

LONDON, May 25.—The race for the Woodcote Stakes, for 2-year-old colts and fillies, took place at the Epsom Summer meeting, which opened to-day, and was won by Lord Calthorpe's b. f. Angelina. The second place was secured by Mr. Chaplin's ch. f. —— out of Vaga, and the third place by Lord Rosebery's b. c. Voluptuary. Seven horses ran. Angelina was the favorite in the betting. Mr. P. Lorillard's br. c. Iroquois ran prominently, and took the lead when entering the straight, but was beaten at the distance post and finished fifth.

The race for the Epsom Stakes (handicap) was won by Capt. Machell's aged b. g. Advance. Lord Rosebery's 5-year-old b. h. Rhidorroch came in second, and Count F. De Lagrange's 4-year-old ch. c. Prologue third. Seven horses ran. Mr. P. Lorillard's 3-year-old ch. c. Mistake ran well at the start, but was finally beaten. He was pulled up, and did not pass the post.

The *Sportsman* announces that the mishap to Mr. Lefevre's b. f. Versigny is more serious than was at first imagined.

The betting on Bend Or for the Derby is now sixty-five to forty. The following changes have taken place in the betting on the Derby: Eight to one against Muncaster, eleven to one against Von der Tann, twenty to one against Teviotdale, thirty-three to one against Mr. P. Grecton's? b. c. Mariner, and sixty-six to one against Mr. H. Saville's b. c. Marc Antony.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

REPORT OF THE STATE CONTROLLER—THE CAPITAL INVESTED.

The report of ex-State Controller Robert F. Stockton, of New-Jersey, showing the annual statements of the railroads and canal companies of New-Jersey, has just been issued from the State Department, at Trenton. Of the 60 steam-railroads in the State, 54 have filed their statements. The companies from which no report has been received are the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad Company, the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad Company, the New-Jersey Southern, the Pemberton and New-York Railroad Company, the Tom's River and Waretown Railroad Company, and the Vineland Railway Company. The report also combines statements from seven horse railroad companies in the State, and two canal companies—the Delaware and Raritan, and the Morris Canal and Banking Companies. The report is interesting as showing the total of capital invested in railroad property in various sections of the State. The cost of the construction and equipment of the 54 roads which have filed statements in the Controller's office was $1??,??3,000. This figure does not, of course, represent the actual value of the railroad property, for many of the roads were built and equipped when prices of material and recompense for labor rated higher than now. Upon the roads there is a total bonded indebtedness of $100,422,096, and a floating indebtedness of $8,061,241, making an aggregate of indebtedness of all kinds of $108,483,337. The total earnings amounted last year to $31,978,458. Of the 54 roads, 14 are leased to or operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 by the New-York, Lake Erie and Western, 5 by the New-Jersey Central, 3 by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and 1 each by the Lehigh Valley, the Philadelphia and Reading, and by the West Jersey Railroad Companies.

Six horse railroad companies have filed their reports. Three are of companies operating roads from the heart of Newark to its outlying suburbs. The total cost of the construction of these roads was $1,513,590, with a debt—bonded and otherwise—of $946,450. The total earnings of the roads were $307,448 35, and their running expenses $238,713 81. Trenton has $117,069 invested in two horse railroads. They earn together $31,970 16, and it costs $30,315 to run them. All the various lines of horse railroads running into Jersey City are operated by one company. The cost of the several lines was $650,756 67. The company has a bonded debt of $?00,000. The company's income for 1879 was $2??,758 8?, and the cost of operating the roads $144,561 56. The North Hudson County Railway Company, which controls all the lines running from Hoboken into the upper section of Hudson County, submits no report. Camden operates one horse railroad, costing $117,942, at a total cost of $87,?00, and realizes an income of $88,080.

The Morris Canal, one of the two in the State, is operated by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. With its appurtenances it cost $3,410,508 94. Last year it cost $?0,784 to keep in repair; $27,580 for navigation locks and plane-tending, and $7,035 for superintendence and management. Its income from tolls, &c., was $137,853 61. The total earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were $?95,959 10, and its working expenses $330,3?? 55.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—F. S. Lathrop, Receiver of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, has made the following report for the year 1879:

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1878 .... $?05,278 0?

1879.	Receipts, less balance from previous month.	Disbursements.	Balance.
January	$1,457,185 ??	$779,4?? 05	$?87,?78 ??
February	1,3?3,180 37	4??,??9 ??	???,??1 0?
March	1,318,684 ??	4?1,847 90	?5?,?30 ??
April	1,470,021 ??	757,000 ?4	1??,0?0 5?
May	1,33?,3?6 97	50?,?50 ??	???,40? ??
June	1,3??,046 4?	610,196 0?	771,858 ??
July	1,457,067 4?	987,670 74	499,396 7?
August	1,3??,13? ??	7??,??? ??	?71,581 9?
September	1,298,774 7?	746,558 15	547,216 6?
October	1,219,170 ?0	910,902 48	308,268 4?
November	9?1,?00 0?	?46,?94 0?	?74,??? 00
December	9?4,556 ??	710,971 01	?73,585 ?1

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies was held in this city to-day. The following-named persons were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: John C. Barrow, William Bucknell, John Jacob Astor, A. L. Dennis, Benjamin Fish, Samuel Welsh, Ashbel Welch, R. F. Stockton, John G. Stevens, Thomas McKean, Isaac W. Scudder, and Robert L. Kennedy.

THE SEA-SIDE SANITARIUM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly publish in your valuable paper the following additional contributions in aid of the Sea-side Sanitarium for Destitute Sick Children, at Rockaway Beach? It is now open, and tickets can be obtained at all the Dispensaries, of Captains of Police, City Missionaries, and at the office, No. 304 West Twenty-eighth-street.

HENRY KING, President.

G. A. Clark Brothers	$100	Emil Calman	$10
Robert S. Hobbs	100	Mrs. F. Morris	10
From a friend	50	August Lewis	10
Philip Schuyler	25	Mrs. R. K. Bayliss	15
H. Clark	50	Charles D. Talman	10
Hitchcock, Darling & Co.	50	T. B. Langdon, Jr.	10
Through Mr. Bergh—G. H. Coutts	50	Miss K. F. Randolf	5
Pearson S. Halstead	20	Mrs. August Belmont	5
Oelrichs & Co.	20	E. Baker	5
Trustees Murray fund	17	James Spencer	5
Mrs. Josephine Lee's school	15	A. L.	5
Mrs. Robinson	10	George D. H. Gillespie	5
Mrs. John Vanderpoel	10	Mrs. S. J. Mather	5
Mrs. Eugene Bogert	10	Mrs. A. C. Cook	5
F. Leschhorn & Co.	10	W. A. Brown & Co.	5
Mrs. Sarah Heinemann	10	Crampton Brothers	5
Alex. Guitterman	10	Moor, Low & McCurdy	5
Menken Brothers	10	Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	5
		John J. Caulon	5
		South-street	1

Further contributions may be sent to Henry Bergh, Esq., Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, or Henry King, President, No. 304 West Twenty-eighth-street.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25, 1880.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Twenty-sixth annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars began yesterday in Lyric Hall, the Right Worthy Grand Chief Templar, J. J. Hickman, of Kentucky, in the chair. There were about 150 delegates present, representing nearly every State in the Union, Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New-Zealand, Sweden, England, and the Bermudas. Among the representatives was Oronhyatekha, Chief of the Six Nations, an intelligent and educated Indian. The day was mostly occupied in the preliminary business of the organization, such as the appointment of committees and the examination of credentials. The Right Worthy Grand Lodge degree was conferred upon the new delegates who had not heretofore received it, some 100 in number. The report of the Right Worthy Grand Templar, Col. J. J. Hickman, of Kentucky, states that since the last meeting Grand Lodges have been formed in India and in East and South-east Norway. The report states, further, that the work among Juvenile Templars has not been in vain, and that the financial condition of the order has been improved during the year, the assets exceeding the liabilities by $11,609. In the evening a meeting of welcome was held in Cooper Union, which was presided over by the Hon. S. B. Chase, Past Right Worthy Grand Templar, of Pennsylvania. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. A. B. Draper, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of New-York, and was responded to by Col. J. J. Hickman, on behalf of the organization of which he is the head. Addresses were also made by Miss Amanda Way, of Kansas; the Hon. George W. Bain, of Kentucky; Mr. Samuel Gadly?, of England, and the Hon. William H. Doane.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 25.—The only motion days in the Court of Appeals before the Summer vacation will be Thursday, June 1 [illegible]

PRODUCE EXCHANGE WORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS.

PRESENTATION OF THE YEARLY REPORT—PROGRESS OF THE EXCHANGE—MATTER FOR BOTH REJOICING AND REGRET.

The annual meeting of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon. President Hincken, in his address, said that when the present board came into office they found the Exchange in a flourishing condition, and when they go out they will leave it so. Thanks were due to the various standing committees for contributing largely to this result. "You all know," he continued, "that the cental system was left as a legacy to this board. It had already been adopted by the Exchange, and all we had to do was to name the day for putting it into force. At the solicitation of a large number of members, a postponement was, unfortunately, granted. A portion of one trade then developed an opposition to the system, and so rapidly did the leaven work that the system was rejected without a trial. I predict that the day will come when you will regret your action in this matter." Speaking of the great increase of business on the Exchange during the year, the speaker said: "As an evidence of this, a year ago some seats were selling for $375 and $400, and to-day they are readily salable at $800 to $850. The increase of business has brought with it a corresponding increase of expenditures. Telegrams which were formerly received only between the hours of 10 and 3 are now received during the whole business day, involving an additional cost of nearly $2,000 per annum. Take the deposit system as another example. The margins put up during the past 12 months have aggregated $4,?00,000, comprising 5,445 items, ranging from $67 to $30,000. You can judge from this the amount of clerical force necessary to do business well and promptly. Our statistical information has cost $12,000—a large sum, but it has been far superior to that of any other Exchange in the world. It was the duty of the present board to provide the means for carrying on the Exchange by their successors. It has been well known that $18 per member has not paid expenses for a long time. During the past year we were obliged to take $4,000 from the surplus fund. We raised the dues to $25, and so few have been the objections that I may almost say our course in this respect has met with the unanimous approval of the members. In regard to the new building, I was in hopes of being able to announce something definite, but I can only state that the committee having the matter in charge have secured a site—on Whitehall-street, from Beaver to Stone, and extending east from 180 to 190 feet. Perhaps during my term of office the committee may be able to lay before you a more exact statement. At present there are certain questions unsettled. Now I come to the finances, and I wish I could throw a veil over what they disclose. The subject is so well known and has been so widely discussed that I merely refer you to the report of the Finance Committee, adding that we hope, by means of suits which we have instituted, to recover a portion of the amount abstracted."

"I think," continued Mr. Hincken, "that it would be well for our successors to undertake a revision of the rules governing trade. There are now so many that it requires almost a special education to understand them. I suggest, also, that the fees for transferring certificates, which are now only $5, be raised to $10. No similar institution in the United States has as small an annual fee and such small charges as this. Although you have several times turned our decisions inside out, the board has endeavored to carry out faithfully the wishes of the members as expressed in the ballots. No less than 13 different ballots have been taken during the year. I think that out of 2,450 members 10 is too small a number to inflict that expense on the Exchange at will. [Applause.] The facility with which members can appeal from their Trade Committees to the Board of Managers also needs reform. The committees, being composed of members of the trade interested, are more likely to look justly into a dispute than the Board of Managers, composed of members of many trades, and appeals should be taxed."

The Treasurer's report, which was then read, gives the following information: The surplus fund account shows receipts during the year of $67,?13 94, and disbursements, including the amount of B. C. Bogert's defalcation from that fund, and $3,000 appropriated to the current expense account, of $40,532 45, leaving cash on hand, $27,173 ??. Among the items of expenditure was $17,000 paid on requisition of the Building Committee. At 10 per cent. this would make the cost of the new site purchased $170,000. The expenses of the committee and their counsel fees are charged in separate items. The surplus fund, consisting of investments in United States and New-York securities, aggregates $407,?84 ?? at present value. Their par value is $3?6,975 ??, and they cost $41?,691 ??. The current receipts of the year, including $?,000 from the surplus fund, $1?,000 borrowed, and $2,040 15 of the dues of next year unpaid, amounted to $??,091 14, and the expenses, $61,9?5 ??. Among the latter are $1,713 74 on account of the late Treasurer's accounts. The balance is the amount of his defalcation from this source. After all next year's dues are paid, the deficiency will be $11,139 16. On the last page of the report is a "statement of accounts of late Treasurer." It shows that he stole $27,700 38 from the current expenses and $16,704 ?? from the surplus fund, making the total amount of his defalcation $44,412 ??.

Mr. A. E. Orr then arose and said that two duties had been assigned him. He would perform the more agreeable one first. He moved a vote of thanks to President Hincken, who was about to retire from his sixth term of office, having served three times as President and three times as Vice-President. Carried with cheers. "My second duty," said Mr. Orr, "refers directly to the last page of the statement by the Treasurer. I, too, wish I could draw a veil across it. I am sure we have all long ago forgiven the defalcation of days then recorded, and my proposition, if accepted, will go far to make us forget it altogether, and it is a matter that the less that is said about the better." He then read a series of resolutions to the effect that whereas Benjamin C. Bogert had served as Treasurer of the Exchange for a number of years without compensation, and whereas the liability of his bondsmen on his bond is a purely legal question, resolved that "we respectfully request the Board of Managers to discontinue the suits instituted against his bondsmen, and that his bond be canceled." These were promptly seconded, and were carried with a general shout, only three or four persons voting in the negative.

DIED FROM DRINK.

A man, supposed to be named Patrick Doyle, who was on his way from Jersey City to Louisville, Ky., was found lying in Exchange-place, Jersey City, last night, in a drunken stupor. He was arrested by Officer Gedney, taken to the station-house, and attended by City Physician Watson, who ordered his removal to the City Hospital, where he died before midnight. Thirty dollars in gold, some change, and his baggage-check were found upon his body. Coroner Ruchipier? took charge of the body and effects.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY.

HALIFAX, May 25.—It is estimated that the total catch of the Newfoundland seal fishery will not exceed 250,000 seals, whereas in former seasons it has reached to from 500,000 to 600,000.

DEMOCRACIES AND TAXATION.

The London *Spectator* says: "How Mr. Gladstone must sigh over American finance! On May 11, Mr. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, made a speech, reported in brief by Reuter, in which he declared that the Union had entered on a cycle of prosperity, that the only trade still under depression was the ocean carrying trade, and that the surplus revenue of the year would amount to $100,000,000, or £20,000,000. Twenty years of that kind of surplus would pay off the whole American debt. Those who believe that a democracy is always impatient of taxation should observe that this money, like the enormous revenue of France, is raised by severe taxation, imposed by the representatives of universal suffrage. The truth is, as is apparent from all French, German, and American recent history, and, as we believe, from that of Great Britain, that democracy is not impatient of taxation at all, that it likes a full Treasury, that it is inclined to spend, and that it will give whatever its leaders declare to be essential to the welfare of the State. It looks a reckless thing to say, but we do not believe it to be settled that this country would not bear very strong measures indeed for the reduction of the debt."

BISMARCK AND BAVARIA.

From the London Examiner.

Dr. Von Rudhardt, the Bavarian Minister at the Court of Berlin, has suddenly quitted that capital. On Tuesday evening he was present at Prince Bismarck's soirée, and had a short conversation with the Chancellor. On Wednesday morning he sent a request for leave to resign, and started for Munich. This action on his part has aroused much attention in Parliamentary circles. It is well known that the Bavarian Deputies are not in favor with the Chancellor because they are Ultramontanes to a man, many of them being priests, and because they have persistently opposed his efforts to consolidate the Empire. In Berlin, we are informed, serious complications are expected to result from the bitter language used by the Chancellor to the Bavarian Minister. Bavaria may withdraw from the Union, and if she sets the example, Würtemberg, Saxony, and Hesse will not be slow to follow. The particularist spirit, in which hatred of Prussia is the main ingredient, will in that case have to be crushed by the sword, and Prussia will have the work of 1866, and possibly of 1870, to do over again.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship [illegible]

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION—May 25.

SENATE.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Withers, of Virginia, moved to postpone all prior orders and proceed to consider the pension cases on the calendar.

[illegible]

The President pro tem. stated that Mr. Bayard's motion would come up as unfinished business at 1:30.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, hoped the Chair would not be too hasty in making that decision. A motion to take up a bill fell with an adjournment, and would have to be renewed.

The President pro tem. hoped Mr. Edmunds would point out his authority.

Mr. Edmunds said he had a good many witnesses, and, if necessary, would have them sworn.

Mr. Withers's motion was agreed to.

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

Bills granting pensions and increase of pensions to the following named persons were passed: [illegible]

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, submitted an amendment to the first bill extending pensions to all persons in similar cases.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said he would be obliged to object to the bill if the amendment were insisted upon.

Mr. Cockrell withdrew his amendment and stated that he would introduce a bill on the subject.

[illegible]

All the pension bills having been disposed of, except the one in favor of Commodore William E. [illegible], now on the retired list, that bill was taken up. It was discussed, and finally passed.

THE SUPERVISORS' BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the President pro tem. said that upon taking the opinions of Senators and examining the records, he found the facts to be as stated by the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. Edmunds;] that a motion to take up a bill fell with an adjournment. There was, therefore, no unfinished business to lay before the Senate.

Mr. Bayard moved to postpone all pending and prior orders and take up the Supervisors' bill. Agreed to on a division. The bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the term of office of Chief Supervisor of Election, provided for in section 2,025 of the Revised Statutes, shall be two years. Such term shall begin on the 1st day of May in each even-numbered year. The terms of those now in office shall expire on the 1st day of May, 1880, and their successors shall be appointed from among the qualified electors of the proper judicial district by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Conkling—I suppose the purpose is to amend that so as to turn them out in season for the election, but not on a day that has passed.

Mr. Bayard—The bill was reported in March, at which time May was in the future. I propose to amend by substituting July 1.

Mr. Conkling—It will be just as effectual for the next election.

Mr. Hoar—Are we to understand that by the operation of this act and under existing laws, if the Senate be not in session after July 1 of this year, it will be impossible to have any officers for the next election; that the practical effect is to destroy that office for the next election?

Mr. Bayard—I do not understand it so. If the Senate were not in session, these officers could be appointed under the Tenure of Office law now in existence, and their names would be submitted to the Senate at the next session.

Mr. Hoar—Will the Senator consent to an amendment to the bill which will make that clear and certain?

Mr. Bayard—I should have no objection to that.

Mr. Hoar—Very well, then.

Mr. Bayard explained the object of the bill to be, not to affect the powers of these officers in any way, but to provide for the regulation of the tenure of their office. Under the Constitution, none but judicial officers held life tenures. These officers were first appointed in 1871. Many of them were still in office, and there was no provision for their removal for cause. Their office could only be vacated by death or resignation.

Mr. Hoar, after consultation with Mr. Bayard, offered the following amendment as an additional section:

[illegible]

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Bayard on what theory the appointment of Supervisors was to be placed in the hands of the Executive instead of the courts, while Deputy Marshals were appointed by the courts.

Mr. Bayard said there was a wide difference between temporary peace Police officers and officers having the long tenure and great powers and functions possessed by Supervisors.

Mr. Hoar thought this not an analogous case. Temporary vacancies might be filled in order to keep the courts going in an interim, but it was contrary to the theory of our Government for executive officers to be appointed by judicial authorities. The Senator from Delaware the other day had insisted upon the desirableness of having Deputies appointed by the courts in order to secure non-partisan appointments. Now comes the Supervisor, a judicial officer of the court, and the Senator from Delaware turns around and transfers the judicial function to the political power of the Government.

Mr. Conkling said that on Feb. 9 this bill was referred [illegible]. Notice was thus given that any opposition to it would be futile. Therefore, the few words he should say against it were more formal than hopeful. He wished he could address himself to two auditories outside of [illegible]

[illegible]

as of they please and stuff with impunity at any election, all peace officers being absolutely forbidden to lay a finger upon them unless they have time to visit some court or some magistrate, to make the requisite affidavit, comply with the necessary forms, and obtain a judicial warrant. They may lock up the door, but not until after the horse is stolen. And, as if all this were not enough, now comes a provision sweeping out these officers appointed by the judicial courts, and sweeping into the hands of the majority of the Senate the selection of their successors [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, said he did not believe Federal interference with elections in this country was within the Constitution or beneficial in its results. He continued: "But as we can't repeal the law, we have been trying to take out the teeth of the Federal election machinery and make it as innocuous as possible for harm."

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, said this bill would not be defended by the Democrats except as a choice between two evils, or else they would be met by the speeches made at the last session and their votes cast then. He charged that the Democrats were afraid to speak. They had kept quiet all this session in the hope of allaying the apprehension caused during the extra session by the enunciation of the doctrine that this was not a nation, but a loose confederacy of States; that the Government had no right or power to protect its voters. He asked why the Democrats did not bring forward some measure to repress lawlessness, admitted to exist in various sections. The pretense that this bill was to prevent election abuses was absurd.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, moved an amendment as follows: "Provided that no person now holding, or who has held, the office of Chief Supervisor of Election shall be reappointed."

Mr. Edmunds—Let us have that read again; it sounds quite like the "Ohio idea." [Laughter.]

Mr. Thurman—I hope it will be the idea of the majority of the Senate in a very short time—and of Congress, and of the President.

Mr. Hoar said this bill was part of a scheme to destroy liberties by a sort of dry rot. The Government was not to be overthrown by blood and violence, but by the corruption of the ballot-box. In the course of his speech he dwelt at length on the "naturalization frauds" in New-York in 1868.

Mr. Hampton, of South Carolina, said that Mr. Hoar might instruct Massachusetts in her duty under the Constitution before he condemned other States. That State disfranchised 150,000 men under the educational qualification; yet she kept her full popular representation in Congress, in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Hoar replied that a qualification which could be fulfilled by any man of sound mind and body was not such a disqualification as was contemplated in the fourteenth amendment as limiting representation.

Mr. Voorhees took the floor and demanded of those who had charged the Democratic side with fearing to discuss questions of public interest, to name the matters so evaded.

Mr. Edmunds—It would take all the afternoon. Your mouths have been shut up like clam oysters, but under the influence of this hot weather you seem to have now got off your balance.

Mr. Voorhees—I asked them to name any question at all that they have desired to discuss, and in the absence of response by the Senators who made the charge, I will denounce it as not true.

Mr. Edmunds—Well, take the Marshals' bill.

Mr. Voorhees—Have we not discussed it fully?

Mr. Edmunds—Not very much, and then take the other thing.

Mr. Voorhees—I challenge the Senator from Colorado, the Senator from New-York, and any other Senator to name any question that we have declined to discuss, and you need not suppose I will go away from this question until I have an answer.

Mr. Kirkwood, of Iowa, stated that he had asked the Democrats, when the Army Appropriation bill was pending, whether the people were to understand by the rider to that bill that the President was to have no power to enforce the laws except upon the invitation of the Governor of a State, and they had made no response.

Mr. Conkling—Will it be agreeable to the Senator from Indiana to name to me some of the subjects—his leading measures—which the Democratic majority of the Senate has either discussed or dealt with at this session?

Mr. Voorhees—Yes, Sir. Will the Senator from New-York do me the favor to answer the question which I propounded, first to the Senator from Colorado, and then to the Senator from Vermont, and all the rest of the Senators, to name one question that supports the charge that we have declined to meet you in discussion?

Mr. Conkling—I understood the question of the Senator from Indiana to be much broader than that. I understood him to invite us to name the questions or subjects which they had refused or failed to discuss. I have no objection to doing that, except the brevity of life. [Laughter.]

After a long discussion between Messrs. Voorhees, Edmunds, and Conkling, during which the first-named gentleman spoke in favor of Mr. Thurman's amendment and denounced John I. Davenport, Mr. Bayard said he did not want to press a vote to-night, and on motion of Mr. Edmunds, at 6:10 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The House met at 10 o'clock, in continuation of yesterday's session, and went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Baker, of Indiana, to increase the appropriation for fencing and grading the Post Office building grounds at Evansville, Ind., from $15,000 to $20,000.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, joined in the condemnation of extravagance in public buildings, illustrating his argument by the Hartford Post Office, which he was sorry to have to present to the eyes of the youth of Hartford as a specimen of the economy and good taste of the Government.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, submitted an amendment appropriating $150,000 for a court-house building at Jackson, Miss.

The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

At 11 o'clock the session of yesterday was terminated and that of to-day was opened.

The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House again went into committee on the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the item repealing the law under which Collectors of Customs are allowed compensation in connection with light-houses.

After a discussion the amendment was adopted.

A motion by Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, to increase the appropriation for the Coast Geodetic Survey from $[illegible] to $400,000 gave rise to a long discussion. It was resisted by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, who has charge of the bill, and who argued that the geodetic part of the work was of no practical benefit to the masses of the people. It was advocated by Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut; Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, and Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, who insisted on the high importance and the great accuracy of the work. Finally the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, moved to reduce the item for furniture for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, from $170,000 to $100,000, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, moved to increase it to $200,000.

The latter motion was agreed to—yeas 82, nays 79. The question being on adopting the amendment as amended, it was rejected—66 to 90.

The paragraph appropriating $100,000 for suitable accommodation for the storage of coin was met by a point of order that there was no law authorizing it. In connection with the subject, Mr. Hardy, of Georgia, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury stating the facts as to the want of storage room for silver.

A statement was made by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, showing that the Government owned $[illegible] of silver coin and $[illegible] of silver bullion, besides all its gold coin and bullion, and he argued that the necessity of the proposed appropriation was just as manifest as the necessity for providing desks and stationery for clerks authorized to be appointed.

Finally the point of order was overruled.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, moved to strike out the item, and argued that the surplus coin should be used in payment of current expenses and of the Funded Debt. Agreed to—[illegible].

After disposing of [illegible] of the bill the committee rose, and the House, at [illegible], took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the [illegible] bill.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The President, this afternoon, sent to the Senate the following nominations:

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

AN AGREEABLE TOPIC BROUGHT BEFORE THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY LAST NIGHT.

The American Geographical Society was addressed last evening in Chickering Hall by the Rev. B. F. De Costa, who read a paper on "Arctic Exploration—Ancient and Modern." Gen. George W. Cullum, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, presided. At an early period, Mr. De Costa said, navigators directed their attention to the North Pole, finding encouragement to explore in the warm currents of air and water which flow toward the north. The present, however, was a time when attention was not wholly absorbed by the North, some notice being taken of the proposed Italian expedition to the Antarctic regions, where it was proposed to repeat some of the daring shown by the Zeni brothers in the North during the fourteenth century. It was impossible to say when or under what circumstances the first Arctic voyage was made. The first recorded is that of Pytheas, the astronomer of Marseilles, who lived 330 years B. C. Pytheas sailed through the Straits of Gibraltar and made his way to Great Britain, and thence sailed into the far North. Though his original narrative has been lost and his story has been garbled, it nevertheless stands the test of criticism and appears authentic. The first recorded movement northward from Great Britain was that of King Arthur, as related by Geoffry of Monmouth. The Venerable Bede, who died in 735, knew much about the North, and makes particular mention of Iceland. Dicuil, the Irish scholar, in the year 825 told of certain religious who had lived in Iceland 30 years before and who sailed north from Iceland and found a frozen sea. The lecturer commented upon the bull of Pope Gregory IV., dated 770, in which mention is made of Greenland. Included in the evidence of activity in Arctic voyages in the Middle Ages was that deduced from the confirmation of the Icelandic annals by the ancient records of Great Britain, from which it appeared that constant communication was kept up, and that English vessels went beyond Iceland to the north, keeping the inhabitants of the former supplied with Continental news. In Iceland, the people knew of the great plague in England in 1348, which cost 100,000 lives. Referring to the voyage of Nicholas of Lynn, who sailed to the far North about the year 1360, and who has lately been alluded to as the discoverer of the magnetic pole, Mr. De Costa, while doing justice to the character of that explorer as a scientific man, said that the substance of the alleged discovery was known to philosophers before Nicholas was born. Having traced upon the map the voyage of the Zeni brothers, who reached Greenland and Scholar about 1380, and also the voyage of Skolnus, who sailed to Greenland in 1476, he passed on to the voyage of Columbus to Iceland and 300 miles beyond in 1477. A copy of the map supposed to have been used by the great navigator when he wrote about his voyage was exhibited, with the aid of a stereopticon. Much skepticism had been shown relative to this Polar journey of Columbus, but the voyage constantly made to the north by the English would in any event place Columbus in the position of a late comer in those waters.

In summing up the result of this long series of Northern voyages, the lecturer exhibited a drawing from an ancient and unpublished globe, with a view of strengthening the testimony that all the discoveries of the latest English expeditions to Smith's Sound had been anticipated, and that as far back as 300 years ago Greenland had been pronounced an island. The voyage of John Davis in 1585 was alluded to and illustrated by the map of John Wright, published in 1600, on the Mercator projection. This map Mr. De Costa regarded as a very interesting one, as being the particular map seen by Shakespeare and referred to in "Twelfth Night," where Maria says of Malvolio: "He does smile his face into more lines than is in the new map with the augmentation of the Indies." With the aid of various other maps and globes thrown upon the screen, including the famous Lenox globe, it was made to appear that originally an open sea was supposed to cover both of the poles and that by degrees the land usurped its place. Ever since geographers and explorers have been engaged in untangling the difficulty. Should we ever succeed and get back to the old idea of an open Polar Sea? The speaker feared that it was becoming doubtful. Of speculation on this point we had had quite enough, and the question must be decided by actual exploration. It was conceded that the prospect of sailing to the pole via Smith's Sound was altogether hopeless, and that beyond a given point the task must be performed with sledges, though even by sledging Capt. Nares did not believe it possible. The speaker was more hopeful, and argued that the question was one of equipment, while it was proved that the ice was not always in the same untraversable condition. The equipment of the Nares expedition was, after all, not perfect. There was a failure in the supply of antiscorbutics. They depended altogether upon British pluck, and did not avail themselves of the assistance of the Esquimaux and their dogs. The expedition even forgot to take a suitable supply of salt. The sledge party of Markham was prostrated by scurvy on its way north, but in spite of sickness these heroic men reached latitude 83° 20' north, or within 399½ miles of the pole. They turned back because their provisions were running short. They had already reached comparatively shoal water, and the belief is that land will be found 30 or 40 miles farther north, where a station may be established as the base of fresh northward exploration. The colony to be established in accordance with the Howgate plan was warmly indorsed by the lecturer. With a permanent colony, well stocked with provisions, and with Esquimaux and their dogs for auxiliaries, he maintained, the pole might be reached. In considering the case of the Jeannette, now pursuing the Behring Straits route, it was claimed that the pole might possibly be reached by a ship. This, in fact, was about the last hope of sailing through open water. The path was comparatively untried, while Nordenskjöld might possibly have sailed direct to the pole if he had shaped his course thither instead of passing out at Behring Straits. The Jeannette was now probably frozen in the ice at Wrangel's Land. When last seen she was steering for that land, then only about 25 miles distant. Some examination of Wrangel's Land might have been made during the Winter and Spring, and when let loose from the ice, Capt. De Long would probably resume the course toward the pole. Polar exploration was now a recognized department of geographical work. With proper leaders, exploration was not so perilous as formerly supposed.

Mr. De Costa has received a letter from Capt. H. W. Howgate informing him that the sailing of the expedition bearing the latter's name has been postponed until June 1.

"The vessel," Capt. Howgate adds, "is ready for loading, and is pronounced by competent persons the best fitted one that has been sent to the Arctic regions from America. Lieut. A. W. Greeley, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, goes out in command of the party, and has for assistant Lieut. G. C. Doane, Fifth United States Cavalry; Lieut. W. H. Low, Second United States Infantry, and Henry Clay, of Louisville, Ky. Dr. Octave Pavy, formerly an associate of Gustave Lambert in the French scheme for reaching the Pole by way of Behring Strait, has accepted the post of Surgeon and Naturalist of the expedition. Mr. O. T. Sherman, of Yale College, will go as Astronomer, and will be assisted by three members of the Signal Corps.

THE TRUNK LINE POOL.

The High Joint Executive Committee of the trunk line railroads began their May session in Commissioner Fink's office yesterday. Among the railroad companies represented were the Louisville and Nashville, and the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, (formerly Atlantic and Great Western,) recent additions to the "pool." The others taking part were the Baltimore and Ohio, the Boston and Albany, the Cairo and Vincennes, the Canada Southern, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, the Evansville and Terre Haute, the Fitchburg, the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, the Indianapolis and St. Louis, the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, the Illinois Midland, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Marietta and Cincinnati, the Michigan Central, the New-York Central and Hudson River, the New-York, Lake Erie and Western, the New-York and New-England, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Vandalia, and the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Companies.

The Committee on Classification reported, but consideration of their report was laid over until to-day. The report of the Committee on Revision and Correction of Percentages was received and discussed. It was all laid on the table except the rate for Pekin, Ill., which was made 110 per cent. of the Chicago rate. Charges of cutting rates and several other questions were referred to special committees for investigation and report to-day. On motion, a two-months' leave of absence was granted to Commissioner Fink, to enable him to take a European trip.

THE WESTERN UNION'S NEW SUIT.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has begun a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the American Union Telegraph Company to restrain the latter company by injunction from infringing the rights held by the Western Union under the Page letters patent for telegraphic inventions. A claim is also made for damages for past infringements, and it is likely that a sharp and serious legal contest will be waged on the matter. This suit involves all the points urged by the Western Union in its recent successful action against the Holmes Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company, and some additional features also. The latter suit covered only short circuit lines, but this one covers long circuits and the whole field of telegraphy.

THE DECORATION DAY PARADE.

Circulars have been issued by a committee of prominent citizens, consisting of Sinclair Tousey, Ferdinand P. Earle, Postmaster James, Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Theodore Moss, the Hon. John H. Lawson, Commissioner Van Cott, Salem H. Wales, and others, calling for donations of money for the purchase of flowers with which to decorate the soldiers' graves on Decoration Day. [illegible]

[illegible] of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, expresses his regret at his inability to accept an invitation to be present at the exercises to be held at the Academy of Music in this City, on Decoration Day. He says: "Little do we heed with what rapidity we are receding from the dark days of the rebellion. As vividly as we may recall that memorable day when rebel cannon opened fire on Fort Sumter, it is difficult to realize that we are nearing its twentieth return, and that more than 4,000,000 of the present population of this State have been born since that event."

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

GAS COMPANIES ARRAIGNED—VARIOUS MATTERS DISCUSSED.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Sauer presented a series of preambles and resolutions, reciting that the Common Council, in the belief that competition in the production and supply of illuminating gas would result in a reduction of the price of that commodity to the people of this City, adopted a resolution in December, 1876, permitting all incorporated gas-light companies to lay gas mains and pipes in the streets, avenues, and public places in this City, for the purpose of supplying gas to the City and its inhabitants upon such conditions as may be first prescribed by the Gas Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works. The resolutions next say that the anticipations of the Common Council in this regard were for a short time realized, the competition between the Municipal and Knickerbocker Companies, which availed themselves of the resolution in question, and the older companies, resulting in diminishing the cost of gas fully 30 per cent. while the rivalry existed, but that quite recently, it appeared, by some understanding with the old companies, that rivalry has been destroyed, and a combination or an agreement has been entered into between all the companies now supplying gas, by which the price to the consumer has been increased to the old standard. That this was effected notwithstanding the fact that by a newly-invented process the cost of the production of gas has been greatly diminished, and further, that discrimination is made in the price of the gas, favored customers being supplied for [illegible] per 1,000 feet, while others are compelled to pay $[illegible] for a like quantity. The resolutions finally request the Gas Commission to transmit a report to the board of the conditions imposed upon the several gas companies that have laid pipes on the streets under the resolution of December, 1876, and also a copy of the correspondence, if any, between the commission and such companies on the subject of supplying gas to the City and its inhabitants, together with such suggestions or recommendations pertinent to the question as they may deem of interest or advantage to the public. The resolutions were adopted.

President Morris called attention to the occupation of a portion of the Battery by the elevated railroad companies and moved that Park Commissioner Green be requested to offer a resolution at the next meeting of the Park Department, rescinding the privilege originally granted to the companies to use the property.

Alderman Sauer said the resolution looked like a slur on the other Park Commissioners, because Mr. Green was selected to present it. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Police and Health, and it was so referred.

The Committee on Law submitted a report on the ordinance which Alderman Morris offered a month since, providing that any person who drives a vehicle over fire-hose while lying on the street, except by permission of the officer in command at the conflagration, shall be liable to arrest, and upon conviction before any Police magistrate, a fine of $10 shall be imposed on him or imprisonment for 10 days. The report was adopted. The same Alderman had a resolution approved directing the Park Department to place at proper intervals 300 additional benches in the eastern half of Washington-square, and a like number of benches in City Hall Park.

A number of resolutions on various subjects were then referred to appropriate committees. They related to the erection of signs, porches, &c. Alderman Marshall offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Docks, to whom were referred the alleged violations of law in regard to the structures at the foot of East Houston, Seventh, and East Thirty-fourth Streets, Ferries, to ask various important questions of Superintendent Dudley in relation to these structures. The matter was laid over.

POLICE BOARD MATTERS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. M'DONNELL DISMISSED—A NEW CAPTAIN.

A meeting of Police Commissioners Wheeler, French, Nichols, and Voorhis was held yesterday at noon. A large amount of miscellaneous business was transacted. The most important action taken was the appointment of Sergt. R. O. Webb, of the Twenty-first Precinct, to a Captaincy. Webb has a good record. The appointment is a gain for Tammany Hall, and Capt. Webb owes his promotion to the influence of a Sister of Charity in Connecticut over Mr. John Kelly. The Commissioners chipped in all around and promoted four Roundsmen to the rank of Sergeant, viz.: Haradon, Thirty-fourth Precinct; Coffy, Mounted Squad; Grant, Fourth Precinct, and Cahill, First Inspection District. Grant's promotion is well deserved. There is no better officer on the force. Eight patrolmen were made Roundsmen, and three citizens were made patrolmen.

Mr. Nichols occasioned a discussion by presenting the trial papers of Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, who was accused of neglect of duty, in that he did not purge his precinct of vicious persons and resorts. Mr. Nichols contended that the charges were not sustained by the evidence, and moved that they be dismissed. Mr. Voorhis said he was sorry that he felt himself compelled to vote against an officer of the rank of the defendant. The charges were made and sustained by respectable persons, and he [Mr. Voorhis] had verified them by personal observation. Mr. Voorhis disclaimed any personal feeling toward the defendant, who, he admitted, was zealous and active in the detection and punishment of criminals. But Mr. Voorhis was of the opinion that he had failed to properly rid his precinct, as alleged in the charges. Mr. Nichols contended that the testimony at the trial failed to convict Capt. McDonnell of neglect of duty, or to warrant even a censure. Mr. Voorhis referred to the testimony, which showed that children going to and from school were waylaid by vicious persons, and said that were the Captain responsible for such occurrences the Board of Police could not afford to whitewash him. Messrs. French and Wheeler defended Capt. McDonnell. Mr. French urged that if Capt. McDonnell drove vicious persons out of his district into another precinct he would not remedy the evil. Mr. French expressed himself as in favor of legalized prostitution under Police surveillance. The question was put to a vote, and Capt. McDonnell was acquitted. Mr. Voorhis voting nay. Against this vote of Mr. Nichols, the case of Detective Murphy, tried on charges similar to those preferred against Capt. McDonnell, was taken up, and he was dismissed the force, Mr. Nichols voting nay.

A second meeting of the Police Board was called at 3 P. M. When Commissioner Joel W. Mason arrived with Alderman McClave and took his seat. On motion of Mr. French, Mr. Voorhis was elected Treasurer of the board, and, on motion of Mr. Mason, Mr. Voorhis was made temporary President during the absence of the Republican Commissioners at the Chicago Convention. Capt. Webb was transferred to Police Head-quarters, pending a vacancy, which will be made by opening the new Second Precinct Station-house in the annexed district.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE VON HUMBOLDT DIPLOMAS AND OTHER COLLECTIONS EXHIBITED.

The Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History gave their Spring reception in the Museum building, Eighth-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street yesterday afternoon. In the main hall of the museum, which was remarkably cool, considering the high temperature prevailing without, Dodworth's Band was stationed, and furnished the music for the occasion. Superintendent Bickmore and Curator Holder did the honors of the occasion, assisted by numerous aids, and the many great and valuable archaeological and geological collections were fully examined by the visitors. Among those present were Robert L. Stuart and lady, Benjamin H. Field and lady, Robert Colgate and Miss Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. William [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Abner Colgate, J. Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Samuel Hoffman and lady, Dr. A. Crittenden, President of the Packard Institute, Prof. H. S. Eaton, A. Plongeon, the Yucatan explorer, and Mr. Davis, who, with Prof. Squier first explored the mounds of the Mississippi Valley.

One of the most valuable and interesting of the recent additions to the Museum consists of the diplomas and other marks of honor bestowed upon Baron Alexander Von Humboldt by crowned heads as well as by learned societies of the world. They are embodied in three massive volumes, and number about 250 engrossed documents in nearly every known language, ancient and modern. Gen. Frémont purchased them from the heirs of the great traveler, and upon his becoming bankrupt sold them to J. W. Drexel, by whom they were deposited in the Museum. They were exhibited yesterday for the first time to the public, and attracted more attention than anything else in the building. They contain autographs of nearly all the learned men of the world, and the Presidents and Secretaries of the learned societies of both hemispheres, among them being the names of Cuvier, Schoolcraft, Dalton, and many others. One of the diplomas, written in Italian, bears the signature of Victor Emmanuel, and a certificate of membership of the American Philosophical Society, dated 1804, and signed by Thomas Jefferson as President.

Among the other additions to the Museum since the Autumn reception are a case of mounted water birds, presented by the late Elias Wade, Jr.; a large collection of insects, mounted in cases, presented by Joseph W. Drexel; jade ornaments of native Indians of Guatemala, from the collections of the Hon. E. G. Squier; stone implements from the Ohio Valley, presented by Thomas Cleneay, of Cincinnati; fossils and rocks of Texas, presented by the International and Great Northern Railroad of that State; [illegible] from the Western and Middle States, New-England, and Florida, deposited by Mr. [illegible]

archaeological collection from the Middle and Western States and California, deposited by Mr. James Terry, of Hartford, a full description of which has already been given in The Times. Since November, $35,735 has been contributed in money and $6,300 for the improvement of the present collections.

MEN WHO WERE AT FIVE FORKS.

WHY ONE WITNESS RETAINED VERY VIVID RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FIGHT.

The first witness examined before the Warren Court of Inquiry, yesterday morning, was Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. E. La Motte, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Delaware, and Inspector-General of Ayres's division of the Fifth Corps during the campaign of 1865. Gen. La Motte, who served as a staff officer during the engagement at Five Forks, first described the movements of the troops after they were formed for the assault on the angle of the rebel works. The division encountered a sharp skirmish fire as they came upon the White Oak road, where they wheeled to the left. There was no delay, however. The troops pressed on until they emerged into the open space in front of the enemy's breastworks, where the firing became very hot. The witness said there was no serious confusion—nothing that was worth speaking of as likely to end in disaster. Gen. La Motte expressed the belief that he could have adjusted the difficulty alone, it was so trifling. Just as they were getting seriously at work, he saw Gen. Warren ride up to Gen. Ayres and heard him inquire how he was getting on. Ayres said that everything was all right in his section of the field. Gen. Warren replied that if such was the case he would run over and see what Crawford was doing. The General galloped away to the north, and a few minutes after he left Ayres's division went over the enemy's works, and their part of the assault was over.

Cross-examined by Major Gardner, Gen. La Motte adhered to the statement that the disorder was very trifling. Counsel for Sheridan asked the witness if the disorder he had spoken of as very unimportant did not really occur when the enemy first opened fire on his division after they crossed the White Oak road, and before they actually confronted the enemy's works. Gen. La Motte was very certain that such was not the case, for there was no confusion whatever at the latter point. The division had already executed the left wheel and come out into the open when the confusion mentioned by the previous witnesses occurred. The fire was a very staggering one. Sheridan and Ayres rode forward and encouraged the men, but he did not think it required any effort to rally them.

Col. Walter T. Chester, a Captain in the Ninety-fourth New-York, followed Gen. La Motte, and gave the first coherent story of Crawford's movements during the battle. Capt. Chester commenced by describing the movement from Gravelly Run to the White Oak road, where the Fifth Corps lay at sundown on the day before the battle of Five Forks, and the counter-movement toward Dinwiddie Court-house during the night, to reinforce Gen. Sheridan, whose troops had been driven back from Five Forks during the day, and were sorely pressed by the enemy. Capt. Chester was on the staff of Gen. Crawford during the subsequent decisive engagement, and with Gen. Baxter's brigade when the Fifth Corps went into action. Witness traced out upon the map the movement of the division after passing the White Oak road. As they crossed the clearing through which the road passes they encountered a pretty sharp skirmish fire. The fire was nothing like a heavy one, but it carried down a friend of his—Col. Farnham—who was shot through the lung. Witness went to the assistance of his friend, and had him carried to the rear, and then started to rejoin Baxter's brigade, which by this time had advanced in a westerly direction as far as the C. Young field. Here they re-formed the lines connected with Ayres on the left, and then moved southward to the Gilliam field, where they captured a large number of prisoners.

Under cross-examination by Major Gardner, Capt. Chester gave the movements of Crawford's division somewhat more in detail than he had done in his direct examination. After crossing the White Oak road and working their way through the woods, they came out into the Sidney field, a little south of the ruined house which has been so frequently mentioned by Warren's witnesses. In this field there was some pretty lively fighting, but it was not severe enough to impede the progress of the troops. Having fought their way across the clearing, the troops of Crawford's division entered the woods on the west and moved in a westerly direction a little to the north, crossing the deep ravine that cuts the forest into two parts a little north of the small clearing marked F on the Colton graphic map. From thence they crossed the Ford road nearly at right angles, and then turned in a southerly direction, bearing to the west, until they emerged into the Gilliam field at the western extremity of the enemy's works. In exploring the woods the witness took a prisoner, one of the enemy's skirmishers, who had staid behind a tree a minute too long, and inquired of him whether there were any rebel works to the front and left. The prisoner said there was, and gave such information as led the Colonel to take him to Crawford, who sent him to Warren. Gen. Warren, after examining the prisoner, sent Col. Chester to Gen. Sheridan with the information that the rebels were making a stand behind some works traversing the Gilliam field. Sheridan said he knew all about that, and they were going to take them, by God. When the division broke into the Gilliam field, they were met by a fire from the enemy. It was not very severe—nothing like volley-firing. The enemy gave way, and retreated down the White Oak road.

Major Gardner remarked that the witness seemed to have a very vivid recollection of the occurrences in the Gilliam field.

"The reason of that is very simple," replied the witness. "I saw the rebels running away as fast as their legs could carry them, and that was such an unusual thing that it made an impression upon me."

The examination of witnesses will be resumed to-morrow.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 15, 58, 64, 95, 109, 153, 161, 172, 173, 206, 233, 253, 261, 267, 256, 267, 268, 274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 283.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Barrett and Daniels, JJ.

Nos. 136, 162, 206, 207, 208, 113, 117, 130, 131, 132, 133, 166, 174, [illegible], 98, 99, 100, 107, 109.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Beach, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—No. 225—Killian vs. Durfee. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until June 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No. 4.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Case on—No. 1800—Agate vs. Morrison. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. [illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. [illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. [illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Hawes, J.

Nos. [illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 57 bales; gross, 321 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,052 bales; coastwise, 2,062 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 123,346 bales.

MOBILE, May 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 9 bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 600 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 19,[illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, May 25.—Cotton quiet, easy; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.@11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; [illegible] exports to Great Britain, 3,312 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 12,021 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 25.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11 1-16c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; receipts, 70 bales; exports, coastwise, 632 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 10,636 bales.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; receipts, 349 bales; shipments, 675 bales; sales, 415 bales; stock, 28,855 bales.

GALVESTON, May 25.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; [illegible]

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Cotton dull, nominal; Middling, 11c.; receipts, 264 bales; shipments, 1,307 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 37,300 bales.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, May 25.—Spanish Gold, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 25, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	24	Moss, bales	134
Beans, bbls.	86	Resin, bbls.	29
Cotton, bales	3,586	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,450
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	156	Pork, pkgs.	6,041
Pea-nuts, bags	2,400	Beef, pkgs.	314
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,334
Eggs, pkgs.	[illegible]	Lard, tcs.	2,785
Flour, bbls.	16,085	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	15	Butter, pkgs.	11,042
Corn-meal, bags	176	Cheese, pkgs.	2,423
Wheat, bushels	244,650	Rice, tcs.	69
Corn, bushels	812,020	Spelter, pcs.	600
Oats, bushels	56,000	Skins, bales	235
Malt, bushels	6,053	Starch, pkgs.	1,356
Oat-meal, bbls.	600	Stearine, pkgs.	100
Grease, pkgs.	5	Tallow, pkgs.	200
Hides, No.	680	Tobacco, hhds.	276
Hides, bales	4	Tobacco, pkgs.	8
Hops, bales	28	Whisky, bbls.	1,211
Lead, pigs	[illegible]	Wool, bales	208
Leather, sides	12,757		

ASHES—[illegible] at $4 75, and Pearls at $5 75@$6 50 ₩ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—[illegible] at [illegible] for Yellow. (Higher prices claimed for [illegible])

CANDLES—Generally dull, on the previous basis as to prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted barely steady, on a restricted call for most grades, with fair invoices quoted at [illegible], and other grades proportionately. [illegible]

COTTON—A slow trade has been reported in the option line at slightly advanced figures. Early deliveries inactive; quoted weak at previous prices. Sales have been reported for prompt delivery, of 1,579 bales, including 305 bales to spinners, 1,170 bales for shipment, and [illegible] bales on speculation. Low Middling quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Strict Low Middling at 11 9-16c.@11 11-16c.; Middling at 11⅞c.@11⅞c.; Fair at 13¼c.@13⅝c. [illegible] Middling. The receipts to-day have been 1,999 bales, and thus far this week 15,606 bales, (against 18,143 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,757,469 bales, (against 4,376,048 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.) Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 15,008 bales; to the Continent, 5,020 bales; to the Channel, 1,917 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 537,404 bales.... Stock in New-York, 175,340 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
May	1,400	11.47@11.60
June	11,400	11.48@11.60
July	21,600	11.49@11.63
August	38,500	11.60@11.73
September	3,000	11.18@11.33
October	2,700	10.65@10.70
November	2,800	10.49@10.53
December	1,800	10.49@10.51

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
May	11.53@11.57	11.56@...
June	11.59@11.60	11.58@11.60
July	11.63@...	11.63@11.60
August	11.73@...	11.73@...
September	11.30@...	11.30@11.31
October	10.71@10.73	10.71@10.73
November	10.52@10.53	10.53@10.54
December	10.53@10.53	10.53@10.54

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

June	11.63	October	10.74
July	11.72	November	10.56
August	11.76	December	10.55
September	11.35		

FERTILIZERS—A restricted trade noted in most kinds, within our previous range.

FISH—Trade has been on a moderate scale in the leading kinds at generally steady prices.... Dry Cod quoted at $4 [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed and more or less unsettled again to-day on free offerings and a very moderate call for most grades. [illegible]

FRUIT—[illegible]

WHEAT—Winter Wheat has been quoted generally stronger for early delivery, especially in the instance of No. 2 Red, which has been offered with reserve and wanted, particularly for contract purposes [illegible] Spring White has been moderately sought after, for early delivery, at about previous figures. Western reports were again of variable character [illegible]

CORN—A livelier business has been reported to-day, opening at a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. a bushel, but rallying toward the close to about the latest figures of yesterday. Sales have been reported of 544,000 bushels, (of which 176,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including [illegible]

OATS—Have been more freely dealt in, and have been quoted toward the close a shade higher. [illegible]

SEED—Of Clover-seed, 1,000 bags choice Western were placed for shipment to Havre at 9c. Other Seeds quiet at irregular prices.

[illegible]

BARLEY—Neglected; values nominal.

[illegible]

HEMP—Dull; [illegible]

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, with rather more inquiry noted for the leading kinds.

METALS—Generally without much activity. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—A dull market noted for Rosin, with Strained $1 55 asked. [illegible] Spirits Turpentine in limited request, with merchantable order quoted at [illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

[illegible] Prime Lard-oil at 58c.... Crude Menhaden quoted at 30c.@32½c., the latter for light; Manufactured do. at from 35c.@40c. for pressed, light color, and 37½c. extra bleached.... Crude Cotton-seed at 30c.; Refined Yellow Cotton-seed-oil, about 40c.@43c., the latter for prime contracts.... Olive-oil, 95c.@$1 10; Tanners' Oil, 35c.@37c.; Red Oil, 46c.; Elaine at 48c.@50c.... Other classes in stock about as before.

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Hog Products have been in more demand, especially Lard, quoted however at somewhat lower and irregular prices.... Mess Pork in some request for prompt delivery, quoted at $11 10; sales of 250 bbls. including new at $11 10.... And in the option line, Western Mess inactive with May options leaving off at $10 90@$11, and June at $10 [illegible]; July at $10 90@$11; August at $11@$11 05; September at $11@$11 10, and October at $11 05@$11 15.... Dressed Hogs rather more sought after, with City quoted at 4 7-16c.@5⅛c., and Pigs at 5½c.... Cut-meats without much inquiry, even in a jobbing way, but quoted unchanged as to values.... Bacon attracts little attention; Long Clear quoted at 6⅝c.; Short Clear at 6⅞c.... Western Steam Lard has been in somewhat better demand for early delivery, but at easier prices. Sales reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, to the extent of 800 tcs. new at $7 07½@$7 10; also 130 tcs. off grade at $6 90. And in the option line, Western Steam Lard fairly active, with May leaving off at $7 05; June at $7 05; July at $7 10; August at $7 15; September at $7 20.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard [illegible]... City Steam Lard in moderate request... Refined Lard in more demand... Beef lightly dealt in... Tierced Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, [illegible]; Philadelphia do., $19.... Beef Hams very quiet, with Prime Western quoted at $16@$16 50.... Butter and Cheese in rather better request on the basis of about previous quotations.... Rice moderately inquired for at from 5c.@7c. for good to fancy marks.... Tallow steady, with sales of 60,000 lb. at 6 1-16c.@6⅛c.... Stearine quiet; City quoted at 8c., and Western at 7¾c.

SOAP—Moderately dealt in since our last, with Castile quoted 6⅝c.@8¼c.; Colgate's Family, 7¾c.; currency, and seeding and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—A light call noted for the leading kinds within our previous range.

STARCH—Selling to a fair aggregate, including Corn, in bbls. and bxs., at [illegible]; Potato, 4c.@4½c.

SUMAC—A dull market noted, with Sicily quoted at from $30@$75 for inferior to fancy, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $37 50@$60.

SUGARS—Raw in less demand, on the basis of 7⅝c.@7 9-16c. for fair, and 7⅝c.@7 11-16c. for good Refining Cuba Muscovado.... Sales reported of 700 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7⅝c.... Refined lightly dealt in, with Cut-loaf closing at 9⅞c.; Crushed, 9⅞c.; Powdered, 9⅝c.; Granulated, 9¼c.; Soft White, 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 7½c.@8⅛c.

TOBACCO—Trade is yet comparatively slow; yet values are without important alteration.... Sales noted of 450 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 5c.@12c.; 280 cases 1878 Pennsylvania, 10c.@30c.; 400 cases 1879 do. on private terms; 100 cases 1878 New-England, 12c.@30c.; 300 bales Havana, 85c.@$1 15.

WHISKY—Quoted at $1 12 bid. No sales reported.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active movement has been reported to-day at—as a rule—essentially unaltered quotations. The main call has been from the Grain trade, though, in this connection, more or less of hesitancy has been shown on the part of shippers, who have been unwilling to advance their bids for suitable tonnage, even of average carrying capacity.... The Petroleum interest has been comparatively tame.... Through freights somewhat brisker, but at weaker and irregular figures.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 3,750 bales Cotton at 11-64d.@⅛d., nearly all through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 11-64d.@3-16d.; 2,450 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@2s. 1½d., (chiefly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 1s. 9d.;) 3,500 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight and forward shipments, at 15s.@16s. 9d., and mainly by outport steamers as low as 15s.; 60,000 bushels Grain at 4d. ₩ bushel; 3,500 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 21s. 3d.@30s., (mainly through freight, and as low as 21s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₩ ton by outport steamers,) and in tcs. and bbls. do. at [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 25—12:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 61¾; do. second mortgage, [illegible]; Erie, 38¼; do. preferred, [illegible]; Illinois Central, 108¾; Reading, 10¼. British Consols, 99 1-16 for money and 99 3-16 for the account.

[illegible]

[illegible] At the Wool sales to-day, 1,400 bales were disposed of, chiefly New-Zealand and Victorian. The attendance was fair and the bidding moderately animated. Prices were steady.

LONDON, May 25—5 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, [illegible] ₩ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 6½d. ₩ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, [illegible]

MANCHESTER, May 25.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is dull and tending down.

BREMEN, May 25.—Wilcox's Lard closed at [illegible] marks.

HAMBURG, May 25.—Wilcox's Lard closed at [illegible] marks.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—Joshua Whitcomb.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Liar—To Oblige Benson.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Crootrawn.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Boccaccio.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Brook. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—Evangeline. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Prestidigitation. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Boarding-school.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—Pirates of Penzance.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum 1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 8 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, nearly stationary barometer and temperature, winds mostly from south to west, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

An unfailing sign of the approaching close of a session of Congress is the comparing of notes as to the "record" of the two parties. Without questioning the justice of what was said in the Senate yesterday about the Democratic disposition to dodge the discussion of sundry important questions, it must be admitted that neither party can claim much credit on the score of courageous dealing with really vital phases of national politics. The people have not forgotten the ridiculous devices resorted to by the leaders on both sides of the House to stave off a vote on the resolutions introduced by the Greenbackers, nor are they likely to forget the trifling with the Funding bill, the Electoral vote question, and, above all, with the tariff. There has been a tacit agreement between Republicans and Democrats that the last-named subject should be shelved at any cost, and it has been adhered to with remarkable fidelity. A new Congress and a new Administration may be chosen with special reference to their ability to deal with questions whose discussion is now obstinately repressed, but very few members of the present House will be able to claim re-election on the ground that they have shirked no issue in which the people were vitally interested.

Our special correspondent at Chicago explains very lucidly how slight is the hold which Mr. Sherman possesses over one-third of the 98 votes which he carries into the National Convention. The 85 votes which Mr. Sherman has secured by an unscrupulous use of the Federal patronage in the South are simply held for the use of the winning candidate, or for Mr. Sherman himself on the assumption that his support is likely to be indispensable to the nominee of the Convention. As Mr. Sherman's chances are of the most visionary kind, and as his aid will be needed to oppose, not to help, the successful candidate, it would be placing too low an estimate on the intelligence of his bread and butter brigade from the South to assume that they can be held together for the purpose they are to be brought to Chicago to carry out. As our correspondent shows, they will be among the first to discern the drift of feeling in the convention, and they will certainly not be the last to yield to it. The talk about the influence of "rotten boroughs" in the Republican campaign has no more pertinent illustration than in the galvanized support of Mr. Sherman in the South, and yet those who have discoursed most glibly about States voting in the National Convention that had no votes to give on the Republican side in the Electoral College have persisted in ignoring the Sherman tactics in the South.

As we predicted the other day, the request of the Secretary of the Treasury for money with which to provide storage for the fast-accumulating silver dollars has been refused by the House. That body is only too willing to see the dollars piled up in the Treasury vaults, until they overflow. The statesmen who enacted the Silver bill are not over-sagacious, but they know that it doesn't make money "cheap" to hoard it. What they want is an actual circulation of the 88-cent dollar, sufficient to bring all currency to that standard, and so to add 12 per cent. to the debt-paying powers of every dollar in the land. Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, who is an ardent leader of the silver party, proposed, instead of building vaults for the silver, to compel the Secretary to pay it out in the purchase of bonds, and to restrain the issue of one-dollar and two-dollar notes, in order to create a demand for it. The proposition did not reach a vote, as it was ruled out of order, but the Secretary got no appropriation for his new vault. The present majority in Congress is bent on forcing the circulation of the depreciated dollars, if it can.

One of the series of bills which were the result of the laborious railroad investigation of last year has at last gone to the Governor for his signature. It is that requiring more systematic and detailed reports of the operations of the companies to be made to the State Engineer. Probably the railroads themselves did not think it worth while to oppose it, and this explains the fact that it has succeeded in getting through the two houses without a fight. There is an ominous silence regarding the Anti-discrimination bill in its sadly-deformed condition, but it will be a mistake to abandon it altogether, when what there is left of it might be enacted as a basis for future advancement. It secures something, and a beginning is too important to be easily given up. The subject is one that must be dealt with, and there will be an advantage in having the little that this measure affords instead of a complete surrender of the ground, necessitating a renewal of the whole struggle.

The State Senate has resolved to apply to the extravagance of New-York City administration that favorite panacea for all the ills of the body politic—a commission of inquiry. Three Senators will be appointed nominally to find out what reductions can be made in the salaries of City officers, but really, as is surmised, to capture some City patronage for their districts. Senator Strahan, who had also prepared a resolution of inquiry, which was rejected, gave the assurance that his amendments to the Public Burdens bills would be ready to-day. It would be decidedly premature to assume that this is equivalent to the passage of some measure of relief for local tax-payers. If anybody presumes to amend Mr. Strahan's amendments, they will, undoubtedly, in the estimation of their author, be hopelessly perverted, and the majority of the Senate will be only too glad to leave them among the accumulated débris of a session rich in promise but extremely poor in performance. If Mr. Strahan or any one else will introduce resolutions calculated to make any reduction, however slight, in the salary list of New-York City, the best thing the Senate can do is to promptly adopt them. If Mr. Strahan chooses to load these down with purely political changes in City administration, the politics should be taken out and the economy retained.

THE ELECTION LAWS IN THE SENATE.

The Democrats developed another phase of their plan in regard to the Election laws yesterday by bringing up for passage a bill changing the tenure of office of the Chief Supervisors of Election. These officers have heretofore been appointed by the courts from among the Commissioners of the several courts. The original pretension of the Democrats in regard to this matter was that this was an unsatisfactory tenure, because it could not be revoked, and the statement was made that there was no way of getting a Chief Supervisor out of office but by death or resignation. To meet this alleged difficulty, a bill was reported in February terminating the tenure of all Chief Supervisors on the 1st of the following May, and providing that their successors shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This bill was brought up yesterday, the date was changed to July 1, and an amendment was accepted which gives the President authority to appoint in the recess of the Senate, under the provisions of the Tenure of Office act, which requires such appointments to be submitted to the Senate within 30 days after its reconvening. If not then approved the appointments lapse.

This measure is one of four which have now been presented by the Democratic majority with reference to the Election laws. The others are: 1. The bill changing the mode of appointment of the special Deputy Marshals, which was passed by the Senate last week, and which divides these officers equally among the different parties, and gives their selection to the Judges. 2. A bill prohibiting Marshals from arresting without legal process, which they are now allowed to do when an offense against the laws has been committed in their presence, and 3, a law which prohibits Marshals from arresting any election officer while in the performance of his duties on election day. These bills taken together are regarded by the Republicans as practically nullifying the Election laws. They undoubtedly tend in that direction, but in very different degrees. The bill already passed by the Senate, with reference to the appointment of special Deputy Marshals, is, as we have pointed out, quite consistent with an energetic and effective administration of the Election laws. The bill under consideration yesterday is undoubtedly a mere trick. There is no basis for the pretension made with reference to it. The Chief Supervisors are by no means in perpetual tenure of office, and can be removed by the Judges at any time that they prove unfit for their duties. The real object of the bill was to get control—through the majority in the Senate—of the appointment of Supervisors; but the object has been practically abandoned by the amendment adopted yesterday, which leaves the appointments in the hands of the President for the next campaign at least. Mr. Thurman's amendment, forbidding the appointment of any one who had already held the office, was, of course, aimed at Commissioner Davenport, of this City. It was a bald, stupid piece of political spitefulness, and has not as yet been adopted by the Senate. It could hardly fail to defeat the bill in the hands of the President, not because Mr. Davenport's retention is essential to the administration of the Election laws, but because it cannot be supposed that the President would consent to depriving himself of the right to choose Chief Supervisors among those who had shown themselves particularly fitted for the position. Without this amendment the proposed law is bad in animus and mistaken in principle, but it would be practically futile in carrying out the object for which it is framed. If it is proposed to make this another installment in the price paid to Democratic partisan vanity for the retention of the Election laws, it is still one which can be afforded, provided the consideration is surely obtained.

But not so with the other bills. They are aimed at the very essential portions of the Election laws, and neither the minority in Congress nor the President can afford to consent to them, whatever may be the consequences. They are not intended to prevent abuse, but to prevent use, of the powers given by the laws. They are in purpose and effect acts of nullification. The right to arrest without warrant for breaches of the law, committed in the presence and view of an officer, is the most common right known to the administration of justice. It is possessed by every Police officer and every town or ward constable in the land. It is even recognized in many cases as a right belonging to private citizens. To abolish it in the case of officers under the Election laws is simply to disarm them. If they are to be compelled to resort to a court, obtain a warrant against an offender, possibly unknown to them, who has meantime accomplished his purpose and escaped, they might as well not be officers of the law at all. A similar criticism lies against the act which forbids the arrest of election officers on the day of election. There are certain violations of law for which it should be in the power of an officer to arrest an offender instantly and at any time, because, if this be not done, the crime is not only committed, but is past remedy. Instances of this would be the stuffing of a ballot-box, the destruction of ballots, or an obvious false count. The very fact that for such offenses the authors can be promptly arrested and taken before a court acts as a powerful deterrent. Abolish that right in officers of the law and you practically open the door wide for fraud.

We do not believe that the Democrats are prepared to insist upon these latter measures. They would be still less justified in doing so should they obtain the enactment of the first two. The proper course for the Republicans is to grant everything that can fairly be granted without impairing the efficiency of the laws, and to oppose with unbending firmness everything which does affect their efficiency. Such a policy would place the responsibility where it belongs, and would make the issue perfectly clear before the country. When that is done, the Republicans need have no fear for the result.

A FACTIOUS CONTEST.

The anti-Grant Republicans of Illinois, after having been squarely defeated in the State Convention, avow a determination to carry their contest into the National Convention at Chicago next week. They put forth a claim, which was not heard of before the Springfield gathering, that the Congressional districts are entitled to a direct representation by delegates of their own choosing, and they propose to have such on the ground and to demand their admission. A contest on such a basis would be an unheard-of anomaly, and ought to receive no recognition whatever. There have been no Congressional district conventions in Illinois. The State Convention was made up of delegates from the various counties, with the exception of Cook, and from the seven Senatorial districts of that county, which for purposes of representation were placed on the same basis as counties in the rest of the State. The utmost claim that could be made at Springfield was that the delegates from the various Congressional districts should be allowed to select for the approval of the convention the men who were to be sent to Chicago as representatives of their respective districts. Whether this should be done or not depended on the will of the convention, and it decided otherwise. The whole plan of action in that State was, as it has always been, that all the delegates—those from the districts, as well as those from the State at large—should receive their commission and the credentials thereof from the State Convention. The particular mode of their selection was subject to its decision, and it decided by a majority that could not be questioned in favor of naming them by a general committee, subject to the approval of the whole body. There was no bolt, and no ground for any. There was no other State Convention, and no other form of proceeding under the call of the committee representing the party organization. The disaffected delegates, who claimed to represent Congressional districts whose wishes had been disregarded, did not present the names of men of their own choice and demand their acceptance as against those selected by the committee of the convention, and so have not even the grievance of a ruling against them. And yet they claim to have delegates in their possession representing several districts, with credentials of some sort, to be presented to the National Convention.

There is not here a prima facie case of any sort upon which a claim for a hearing can be based. The question is not what ought to be, as a matter of abstract right, but what is, as a matter of regular proceeding in the organization and conduct of party affairs. Perhaps it would be better if district delegates to the National Convention were chosen by district conventions representing the choice of their immediate constituents, but as a matter of fact this is the case in only a few States, and Illinois is not one of them. There the practice of the Republican Party has always been to choose all the delegates by a State Convention, and more than once heretofore they have been instructed to vote as a unit. It is always constituted with that view and for that purpose, and its method of proceeding in the performance of its proper function is a matter which can be determined only by itself. In the recent case it exercised no power which did not belong to it or which could be taken away without destroying its character. Any other supposition would make party organization a rope of sand. Its character in a particular State may be one thing or another. It may work as a whole through a State Convention, or it may distribute its machinery among districts, but when one method has been adopted and is in actual use, to kick against the results and claim that the "other" is the one that should have been used is sheer stultification. The National Convention cannot, without sharing in the folly, stoop to notice a contest got up on any such ground. The Illinois delegation has been chosen, and will appear at Chicago with the full and conclusive evidence of its regularity, and the validity of its representative character, and there will be no more occasion for raising a question as to its admission than in the case of any other State whose delegates have been chosen by a general convention.

The decision of the Convention of 1876, to the effect that each delegate was entitled to vote as he pleased, notwithstanding the instructions of the State Convention by which he was sent, is just now being distorted by disingenuous malcontents into a decision in favor of district representation. It was nothing of the sort, and was never understood to be anything of the sort. The question of State or district representation was not touched, and the ruling would affect district instructions just as much as State instructions. It was simply that instructions of any kind and from any source would not be recognized as binding, but that each and every delegate was at liberty to vote and act according to his convictions or wishes, so far as the authority of the National Convention was concerned. As to the binding force of his instructions, that was a question between him and those who sent and instructed him, and the National Convention had nothing to do with it. Under this ruling, if followed as a precedent, members of the New-York delegation can vote for Blaine or Sherman if they can reconcile such a proceeding with their sense of honor and their responsibility to the party which has trusted them. The Springfield Convention acknowledged the force of the decision of 1876 when it took care to choose men who would obey its instructions, and nobody is claiming that those instructions must be recognized at Chicago. Only the delegates themselves will claim recognition. Among the slender supports of the contest in Illinois is one drawn from the wording of the call for the National Convention, which invites the choosing of "two delegates from each Congressional district" and "four delegates at large from each State." This has been done in all cases. As to the method of choosing the call says nothing, and no plan has been laid down by any authority outside the several States. The evident hope of the Illinois contestants, if they have any, is to exclude the delegation of the State from the preliminary proceedings, but it is likely to fail.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS GRAB.

Just now the House is engaged in an undignified squabble over what may be called "the Public Buildings grab." Like the River and Harbor Improvement job, the general scheme for the erection of public buildings in the various States at the expense of the National Treasury is admirably arranged to secure the support of Representatives of all sections of the country. It is based on the claims of "deestricks" to be fed from the Treasury of the United States. The River and Harbor bill is drawn to meet the views of every Congressman who wants an appropriation for the so-called improvement of watercourses or harbors in his district. The dishonesty of many of these appropriations has been frequently exposed. But in vain; members from whom we have the right to expect better things vote stolidly for these steals—for they are nothing less—neither defending nor excusing their action. Since Post Offices and United States courts are as widely distributed through the country as trout brooks and mill streams, it is as logical that the Government should be asked to erect costly buildings for the former as to survey, dredge, and scrape out the latter. Members of Congress are not so particular as to the manner in which they get money out of the Treasury into their districts that they consider themselves obliged to furnish justification for the appropriation sought. Anything will do for an excuse. A post village which yields a revenue of $800 a year to the Government in postage receipts must have a building costing $300,000 in which to transact this mighty business. Laborers, contractors, and builders get a large share of this tidy sum. Local manipulators and "strikers" secure a handsome commission on the disbursements. The town has a costly building. And the National Government is compelled to pay for a costly and superfluous incumbrance.

The favorite plan of the manipulators of the Public Buildings grab is to secure a moderate appropriation to begin with, and to trust to luck for a bigger appropriation to finish with. Representative Chittenden condensed the whole case into a brief statement when he said that Congressmen ask for a building "the cost of which shall not exceed $300,000," and then go home and say to their constituents, "Oh, we will get a million more, by and by." Time and again Congressmen remind the House that certain sums have been expended on a building, and that all this will be lost unless the work is completed. This is the constant cry: The work has been begun at great cost; the faith of Congress is pledged to its completion; and so, to use a homely phrase, good money is sent after bad. That this is downright dishonesty, no man familiar with existing laws need be told. The statute of 1870, passed to check a growing extravagance and looseness of expenditure in the cost of erecting public buildings, provides that full estimates for such buildings shall first be approved by certain heads of executive departments, and that "the cost of each building shall not exceed the amount of such estimate." Furthermore, the same law provides that no contract for the erection, repair, or furnishing of any public building shall be entered into, and bind the Government to pay a larger sum than the amount in the Treasury appropriated for the specific purpose. This statute is, by some hocus-pocus, habitually disregarded. The tricks resorted to for this purpose are too numerous and various for description here. It is fair to say that of the ninety bills requiring appropriations in various parts of the country, and referred to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, not one was drawn with the intention to finish the proposed work at the cost named in the bill. Yet this committee took great credit to itself that, instead of reporting the ninety bills, appropriating about $12,000,000 for public buildings, they reported only forty-three, appropriating an amount variously estimated from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000. In each case the bill is merely an entering wedge.

It comes to pass, then, that the House is now considering two distinct propositions which amply illustrate the viciousness of this system. The forty-three bills reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds represent the insidious beginnings. Separate items in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill represent the continuation. Nobody knows where to look for the end. The forty-three bills ask for appropriations to erect buildings the cost of which shall be strictly limited; and the other bill asks additional appropriations for prosecution of work on structures the cost of which was also "strictly limited" in the original authorization. The beginning is modest and economical. The subsequent appropriation is reckless and extravagant. The Government has been importuned year after year for additional appropriations to finish a Post Office building at Evansville, Ind. In the Sundry Civil bill occurs an item for grading and fencing the grounds about said building, at an expense of $15,000. Yesterday, the House increased this item to $25,000. It is not impossible that somewhere in the flight of ages past was made an original appropriation of $25,000 for building that Post Office. Nor are Congressmen satisfied with their forty-three bills appropriating money for laying foundations for future appropriations. A motion to insert a new item of building appropriations in the Sundry Civil bill was resisted yesterday, for the reason that forty-two similar amendments were waiting to rush into the gate whenever it should be raised. This Congress exceeds its predecessors in recklessness. In the matter of extravagance it will be found, when its record is made up, to have no parallel.

IMPERIALISM.

"I care not who casts the votes of a nation, provided I can count them," Napoleon failed to remark. If he had said it, however, he would have frankly expressed the sources of imperialism, and would have made a useful addition to the world's stock of quotations. Among those who clamorously pretend that the election of Gen. Grant for a third term will be the triumph of imperialism there are probably a very few who really believe what they say. Even these, however, do not for a moment imagine that Gen. Grant intends to have a luxurious gilt and cotton-velvet throne erected in the White House, and that he means to seat himself on it, wearing a nickel-plated crown ornamented with "California diamonds." They do not expect that the Emperor Ulysses I. will be formally proclaimed, and that he will proceed to create a supply of nobles, and to surround himself with a body-guard. What they mean by "imperialism," so far as they mean anything at all, is the formal or virtual abolition of Presidential elections, together with the extension of the Presidential term of office, making it commensurate with the life of the holder.

There is no doubt that we are threatened with this sort of imperialism. It is not impossible that the approaching Presidential election may be the last free and fair election that this generation will ever see. The next President may come into office in such a way as to render it quite possible for his personal followers to keep him in office for life. This danger, however, is not threatened by the Republican Party nor by the patriotic soldier who is to be its candidate. The real enemies of our present form of government are to be found in the Democratic Party, and it is the Democratic majority in Congress which threatens us with "imperialism."

When this Government was formed, it apparently never occurred to its framers that any safeguards were needed to insure a fair counting of the Presidential vote by Congress. Accordingly, the whole matter was virtually left in the hands of Congress, and the authority of that body in counting its vote is virtually unlimited. If the majority is sufficiently unprincipled and desperate it can nullify the result of any Presidential election. On one pretense or another it can reject the vote of any State, and count in as President a candidate who has been beaten as overwhelmingly as was the late Horace Greeley. If the Garcelon Legislature chooses to reassemble and renew its pretense of legitimacy, Congress can reject the vote of the Republican Electors of Maine on the ground that they received their certificates from Garcelon's conspirators. No matter how great may be Gen. Grant's majority in the next Electoral College, Congress can give the Presidency to his opponent if it sees fit. The power is with the Democratic majority, and its use is wholly a matter of discretion. That majority has only to adopt such rules for counting the vote as will enable it to count in a Democratic candidate, and there is no law to which the cheated candidate can appeal.

It is impossible to deny that the Morgan joint rule may be interpreted as the first step in a Congressional conspiracy to thwart the will of the people as it will be expressed next November. There are men among the Democrats in Congress who are fully capable of stealing the Presidency for their party. There are many more in the party outside of Congress who, assuming, as they do, that Mr. Tilden was "counted out," are now openly saying: "You counted us out in 1876, and now we'll count you out." Pretexts on which to reject the votes of Republican States can be easily made, and the only safeguard that we have against the falsification by Congress of the Electoral vote is the possibility that the Democratic majority has too much principle or too little courage for such an act.

Whenever a partisan Congress reverses the result of a Presidential election, and thrusts into office a candidate who has been beaten at the polls and in the Electoral College, we have imperialism in its worst form. A crime of this kind, if once successful, can be repeated indefinitely. There is then an end of government by the people. The President who may be fraudulently counted in next year may be counted in every four years so long as his fellow-conspirators are satisfied with him. The form of election by the people may be kept up, but its reality will have vanished. There may be a pretense of respect for the provision limiting the Presidential term to four years, but, in fact, it will be a life-term unless Congress chooses to shorten it. The worst possibilities that heated theorists and reckless demagogues profess to see in the election of Gen. Grant for a third term will become facts if Congress undertakes to count the vote in a way to insure partisan success in spite of the popular will. Imperialism will not follow the fair re-election of any President who has the confidence of the majority of the people, but it will follow close and sure upon a fraudulent count made by the Democratic Congress.

This danger threatens us. It must forever threaten a nation where to any body of men is confided almost unlimited discretion in counting the Presidential vote. It cannot be met with civil war, for that is a remedy worse than the disease. Probably the good fortune of the Republic will save it from so terrible a fate, but it is none the less true that the only danger of imperialism lies in the possible action of Congress in counting the vote, and that the real imperialists are the men who threaten to "count out" Gen. Grant.

Mosul, the centre of the famine district in Asiatic Turkey, from which an earnest appeal for aid has just been made to the United States, is situated in what was ancient Mesopotamia. It is of much historic interest, being on the right bank of the Tigris, 180 miles from Bagdad, and opposite the ruins of ancient Nineveh, capital of the great Assyrian Empire, and frequently referred to in the Scriptures. Nineveh is said to have been destroyed by the united armies of the Medes and Babylonians, under Cyaxares and Nabopolassar, 625 years before the Christian era. When Herodotus visited it, less than two centuries after, it was utterly demolished. Mosul is in the Province of Al-Jezireh, is surrounded by walls, and commonly more prosperous than most Turkish towns, in consequence of its caravan trade with Diarbekir, Bagdad, and Aleppo. Its prosperity is nothing, however, to what it was in the Middle Ages, when it supplied all Europe with its rich manufactures. According to Marco Polo, muslins got their name from this place, whose bazaars are now filled with products of the West. Its diminished trade is attributable to the rise of Abushahr, a sea-port on the east coast of the Persian Gulf, and the emporium of the Indian trade with Persia. Mosul is the seat of a Jacobite Patriarch, and was formerly the metropolis of all the Mesopotamian Christians; but war, oppression, famine, pestilence, Mohammedan proselytism, and continual anarchy have materially reduced their numbers. The population is estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000, of whom one-fourth may be Christians.

Signor Campanini, having finished his engagements in this country for the season, departs for Europe in the steamer *Celtic* to-morrow morning. He will sing with Mr. Mapleson's company at Her Majesty's Theatre in London for six weeks after his arrival in England, and then, making a brief visit to Paris en route, he will betake himself to his farm near Parma, where he will remain in absolute seclusion, taking the rest he has so well earned. He will return to New-York toward the close of September and take part in the operatic performances at the Academy, which are announced to begin in October next. It is more than doubtful if this century has produced such an artist, all things considered, as Italo Campanini. The great singer of the first third of the present epoch was Giambattista Rubini, and of him the best authority on matters connected with Italian opera has written: "He rarely tried to act; the moment of the curse in the contract scene of 'Lucia' being the only attempt of the kind that I can call to mind. * * * One remembers Rubini not by this or by the other character, but by his songs." Signor Mario was Rubini's successor in fame and favor with the English and Continental public, and of him Chorley, in his "Musical Recollections," says: "Throughout his career he has never wholly got beyond amateurship—has never been a thorough artist, armed at all points for his duties before the public. The charm of personal appearance and graceful demeanor, borne out by a voice the persuasive sweetness of which can never have been exceeded, has fascinated every one into forgetting incompleteness and deficiency which diligent and thoughtful study might have remedied ere Rubini's successor had been on the stage a couple of years." The sharp contrast between these two foremost artists and the great tenor of to-day will be recognized by every New-York opera-goer. Campanini is not a singer of songs—though no one who has heard him will ever forget the tender grace and delicious sweetness of many of his notable airs; he is a delineator of character, and an exponent of all the grades of human passion, from the hot ardor of the youthful lover to the fierce desire for vengeance stirred in the heart of the man who has been wronged. Some of his personations are sketched with the broad sweep of one of Kaulbach's cartoons, others are painted with a delicacy of touch and a minute attention to detail which stamp him the Meissonier of the stage. He is in no sense amateurish. He has arrived at his present position by hard and constant work, after a persistent struggle with the sternest of fates, and he labors more diligently to-day than he has done at any period of his artistic career, as is sufficiently attested by his remarkable progress within the last two years under the eyes of our own public. Signor Campanini carries with him the admiration of all who had a chance to appreciate him as an artist, and the respect and esteem of all who have known his character as a man.

There were some peculiar things about Gustave Flaubert, who lately died at his country seat, near Rouen; for, though an author, he could afford the luxury of a country seat, thanks to his paternal inheritance, not to his pen. He died of apoplexy, and as he was fond of bathing, the French, who seldom bathe, think that the extraordinary habit killed him. He was the founder, though not designedly, of the school now known as the naturalistic, specially represented by Zola and his followers. While his "Madame Bovary" has been censured for licentiousness, he is said by his friends to have written it with severe artistic conscientiousness, and from earnest and lofty attachment to realism. He spent five years in museums, libraries, and amid the ruins of Carthage, in order to make studies of "Salammbo," before he had written the first line of the novel. Historically and archæologically, it has been praised to the echo by the most discriminating critics. Notwithstanding his ample means, Flaubert toiled over his manuscript as if his bread depended on perfection of style, on the smallest detail. Neither Rousseau nor Emerson ever labored harder at his self-appointed task. He is known to have spent hours on single lines; he built a book as masons build a cathedral, using words as they use stones; and he would not be satisfied when he could torture from his brain a happier expression. He had faith in his immortality—how many authors have!—and yet the literature of France has long been crowded with entirely forgotten immortals.

An Anglo-American divorce has just been passed upon by a branch of the English High Court of Justice, with results which emphasize anew the very painful conflict of laws on the subject of marriage. Mr. Burges, an Englishman, married an Englishwoman in Birmingham, and afterward came to this country to avoid his creditors. Mrs. Burges made one ineffectual attempt to join him here, and afterward lived in England, where she sued for a divorce on the ground of her husband's bigamy and adultery. The basis of her complaint was that Mr. Burges had remarried after some years, and after securing a divorce in Kansas on the ground of desertion. Sir James Hannen, in delivering judgment, said the first question to be considered was whether Mr. Burges had acquired a domicile in Kansas at the time of suing for divorce there. Answering that question in the negative, (notwithstanding that the Kansas court was satisfied on the point,) he decided that the English law attached, and that Mr. Burges's divorce was invalid on the old and very broad ground that "no sentence or act of any foreign court can dissolve an English marriage." Consequently, if Mr. Burges has any children by his second marriage they are heirs here and bastards in England, and he himself may be sent to an English prison for an act done with the approval of our courts. The very clear converse to the proposition is that if an American should sue for a divorce in an English court after having acquired such a residence as to give the court jurisdiction, (as Mr. Burges did in Kansas,) the English court should, on the plainest principles of comity, declare or refuse the divorce, not according to the law of England, but according to the law of that one of the United States in which the marriage was celebrated. If the English courts should so act in such a case—a supposition which is sufficiently absurd—the result could only be that, so far as English society should be made up of foreigners, it would consist of an indefinite number of privileged castes living under separate laws as regards the relation of husband and wife. The embarrassments and intricacies which would result need only be hinted at. The question is a very old one, and has given rise to much discussion when changes of domicile were much rarer than now, but it is, nevertheless, not yet settled in all its ramifications as regards the relations not only between English and American laws, but even between the laws of England and Scotland, or of the different States of the United States. There is difficulty in almost any view of the subject, but if it should finally be declared that a marriage dissolved according to the laws of any civilized country is dissolved in every other—just as the general rule is that a marriage valid at the place of celebration is valid everywhere else—the rule would at least be clear and symmetrical, and might also be defended, perhaps, as well as any other. It may be suggested that a more interesting topic could scarcely engage the attention of the society which meets from time to time to discuss questions of international law.

The loss of the English training-ship the *Atalanta*, which now seems to be settled beyond a reasonable doubt, has been attributed, with some show of reason, to the gradual decay that has taken place in what may be termed sailing seamanship. The training-ship *Eurydice*, which was capsized off the south coast of England a year or two ago, met her fate in consequence of the bad management of those who were in charge of her. As only two out of the entire crew were saved, it was impossible for the court of inquiry on the disaster to administer more than a formal censure on the imprudence of those who paid the price of their indiscretion with their lives. With the *Atalanta* the case is even worse, for no reliable trace of her has been found; and, while it may be a harsh judgment to say that the accident that must have overtaken her might have been prevented if her officers had been men of more information, what else can be said when a stanch and well-fitted vessel like this sails out of port and is never afterward heard from? It is well known that she must have encountered stormy weather, but so did scores of other vessels that crossed the Atlantic Ocean at the same time, yet these met with no other mishaps than a slight delay. The time has been when a British naval vessel was counted much safer than a merchant ship, but this was due to experience that is not now generally possessed. The modern man-of-war is a marine machine, and a man might live on board of one for a lifetime without acquiring, or having a chance to acquire, that knowledge which was formerly indicated by the name seaman. It was to supply them with this information that such sailing vessels as the *Atalanta* and the *Eurydice* were put in commission, and the loss of these two, instead of deterring the English Government from sending out any more, ought to make them more than ever mindful of the necessity of training their sailors and officers in the old-fashioned ways of the sea, for if men cannot manage a well-equipped sailing-vessel in a storm, what will happen to them if they find themselves in mid-ocean on board of a disabled iron-clad? This criticism might go further and take in the officers and men on American and English ocean steamers.

GENERAL NOTES.

A house in Belfast, Me., shelters, as its sole occupants, three persons, whose ages are 90, 82, and 78 years.

The Bessemer steel works last week made two crow-bars, weighing 335 pounds each, for use in a Vermont slate quarry.

The municipal election in Richmond, Va., occurs to-morrow, when the Mayor, Councilmen, and minor city officers will be chosen.

William Kearney, the youngest brother of Denis Kearney, died in San Francisco on the 18th inst., at the age of 22 years. He was born in Ireland.

Dr. J. W. Kales, of Union Springs, has come forward with a certificate that Courtney is confined to his bed, completely prostrated with cerebral congestion.

A telegram from San Antonio, Texas, to the New-Orleans *Times* gives additional currency to a report that the eldest daughter of Gen. Ord is shortly to marry Gen. Trevino, of the Mexican Army, at Galveston.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Patriot* says that Gen. William M. Ledwith, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of that State, is "a Southern man, and will poll more Southern votes than any other Republican in the State."

Col. Joseph W. House, who was the only competitor of Representative Poindexter Dunn for the Democratic nomination for the next Congress in the First District of Arkansas, has published a card withdrawing his name from the canvass.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says that Senator McDonald still asserts that he is for Hendricks first, last, and all the time, and that he does not think Judge Field an available candidate or one who ought to be nominated.

A rehearing of the case of Stephen Perry Ellis against Jefferson Davis was refused by Justice Bradley and Circuit Judge Woods at New-Orleans on Saturday last, and the decision of Judge Billings dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction was sustained.

The use of candles in the Post Office at Boston nearly caused the destruction of a large amount of property, if not of the entire building, a few nights ago, one of the letter-cases being set on fire by them. Possibly the Democratic majority in Congress will some day learn that this sort of risk does not pay.

The Portland *Oregonian* says that the canvassing tour which the Hon. M. C. George, Republican candidate for Congress, is making in Oregon, is winning a good many men to his side. His meetings are all largely attended, and all over the State a more general interest in political matters is felt than is usual on such occasions.

The Rev. F. J. Buehl, of Massillon, Ohio, has put into verse the confession of the convicted and condemned murderer, Gustave Ohr. It is entitled: "A song of comfort, composed according to the verbal confession of Gustave Adolph Ohr, who is awaiting execution on the 18th day of June, 1880, in the prison of Stark County, State of Ohio. To be set to music by him, which will be published."

The Portland *Press* says that the general feeling among the Republicans of the First District of Maine is that they could not afford to lose the services of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed in Congress. The *Press* considers him, as do well-informed people generally, the ablest Representative the district has had since the days of William Pitt Fessenden, who, by the way, was a firm and helpful friend of Mr. Reed in the latter's youthful days.

A correspondent of the Utica *Herald* reports ex-Gov. Hoffman as saying that one day near the close of his term he was sitting in the executive chamber when a strange man entered, unannounced, and unceremoniously seated himself. In a moment he extended his hand, in the palm of which lay a somewhat battered musket-ball. "Governor," said he, "that musket-ball killed my brother in the streets of New-York. It was fired by one of the Militia, who were acting by virtue of your orders. I regarded you as my brother's murderer, and over his dead body swore that I would take the same bullet that killed him and with it kill you. I have many times started to make good my vow, but each time deferred it. For certain reasons I have made up my mind to let you live; but I want you to know that you owe your life to me, and continue to live entirely by my sufferance." The man then quietly arose, picked up his hat, and unconcernedly walked away. The Governor, this writer says, admitted that the episode startled him; but when asked by a prominent Democratic Senator what he would do again in an emergency similar to that of July, 1871, he promptly replied: "I would do precisely as I did before."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

THE ASSEMBLY PASSES THE SUPPLY BILL.

THE BILL MEETS WITH OPPOSITION HARDLY WORTH NOTICING—THE RESERVOIR REMOVAL BILL FINALLY KILLED—THE LEGISLATURE DECIDES TO ADJOURN ON THURSDAY.

ALBANY, May 25.—After so much talk had been indulged in about the iniquities of the Supply bill, it was somewhat surprising that it should pass the Assembly this morning, after a fight against it so feeble that it was scarcely worth notice. Soon after it was reached, Mr. Skinner made a motion to non-concur with the report of the conference committee. Mr. Cookinham took advantage of the opportunity to criticise Mr. Husted for his assumption that the Ways and Means Committee should not be entirely approved for the part it had taken in the matter. He believed the committee had performed its duties faithfully and honestly according to its light. His idea of a supply bill was that it should make appropriations to supply deficiencies, not provide for extraordinary expenses. The present Supply bill contained about $1,000,000 more than the bill of last year, and last year it contained $500,000 for the new Capitol. He asked Mr. Husted for information concerning several items, mentioning among others the appropriation for the Brockport Normal School.

The discussion was dull and desultory, and at last Mr. Alvord called upon some one to suggest an item that could be voted on. Mr. Mitchell called attention to joint rule No. 5, which he understood to forbid the consideration of new matter by a conference committee; yet several items appeared to have been put in the conference report. To this Mr. Husted answered that the conference committee had decided nothing; it had only recommended certain things which the Assembly could accept or reject as it pleased. The first item indicated as objectionable was that appropriating $2,000 to make up the salary of the Insurance Superintendent to $7,000, instead of $5,000, for the past year. Mr. Alvord maintained that it was not in the power of the Legislature to reduce the salary of the Superintendent while in office. The motion to strike out was lost—yeas 37, nays 51. The next item voted upon was one providing for the construction of bridges on the Cattaraugus reservation, and that was retained, the vote on the motion being 35 to 44. Mr. Crapser moved to strike out an appropriation of $9,000 for an armory in Flushing, for a separate company of Militia, and he made a slam-bang speech, in the course of which he said the Legislature had accomplished nothing. "Where are your tax bills, your railroad bills, and other measures which the people demanded?" No one could think of anything that had been done to answer the demands of the people. He had discovered that the Belden claim had been stricken out, as it had been discovered that a bill passed this session, for which he had voted, authorizing the payment of the Belden judgment. Mr. Crapser's motion received 31 yeas and 57 nays, and was declared lost. Several other motions were made to strike out, none of which prevailed.

The previous question was ordered on the motion to concur with the report of the committee. Mr. Brennan, who had led the fight, spoke of the bill as resembling boarding-house hash—a thing mysteriously put together, and to be taken almost entirely on trust. He believed the Governor would use his pruning-knife liberally in going over it. The bill was constructed a good deal on the basis of "tickle me and I'll tickle you." Mr. Crapser replied that he guessed the gentleman from Franklin must have been tickled, judging from the change of position that he had made. By dint of holding on to the roll-call until every vote could be drummed up, the bill was passed—66 yeas, 38 nays—only two votes more for the bill than were absolutely needed. Mr. Husted made the most of his success, speaking a little speech full of complimentary allusions to the House for the kindness with which he had been treated.

Mr. Husted was not so successful in his attempt to rehabilitate the Reservoir Removal bill. It had been lost, and a motion to reconsider lay on the table. This was taken up, and the motion to reconsider put to the House. Mr. Husted and Mr. Mitchell indulged in a little Parliamentary sparring over the bill, and at last the previous question was ordered. The motion to reconsider failed, the vote being 53 to 48—65 votes being required for reconsideration.

It was found by members who looked over the business on hand, that it would be impossible to adjourn to-morrow, although many members were anxious to do so. Just before the noon recess was ordered a resolution was called from the table making the 21st the date for adjourning. To this Mr. Taxier offered an amendment, fixing the hour and day as 4 o'clock on Wednesday. Mr. Skinner amended this motion by suggesting Thursday, May 27, at 12 o'clock noon, and this was carried by a large majority on a rising vote. The resolution was soon after concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Wren made a vigorous effort this morning to induce the House to consider the Excise bill, which is demanded by 36 members from Kings and New-York. He thought it remarkable that so large a proportion of the Legislature could not be accorded the privilege of the time and attention necessary to dispose of the bill. His motion was lost. The Assembly, strangely enough, has not begun to show the approach of adjournment, and went on very leisurely this morning, doing little more than to pass the Supply bill and kill the Reservoir Removal bill. The bill to allow the Court of Appeals to pass upon the claims of Worthington, Swift, Danolds, and Sullivan, which came from the Senate this morning, was opposed by Mr. Brennan, and a conference committee was appointed. Mr. Shandley, the Democratic leader, has managed to get in ahead of his Republican associates in helping forward the Industrial Exhibition measures here. On Monday night he had an act enabling the managers to hold lands for exhibition purposes ordered to a third reading, out of its order, and to-day, when business was pressing and members were anxious about their personal bills, he had a resolution on the subject, memorializing Congress to aid the project, adopted out of its turn, and the bill yesterday ordered to a third reading was passed out of its order without opposition.

The afternoon was spent in third reading of bills. Mr. Travis made an effort to have the vote by which the Third-avenue relief bill was lost reconsidered. Mr. Mitchell led the opposition and defeated the motion to reconsider. One hundred and one bills remain to be passed in the Assembly.

THE DAY'S WORK IN THE SENATE.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL BROOKLYN BILL PASSED—AN INVESTIGATION OF NEW-YORK CITY METHODS ORDERED.

ALBANY, May 25.—The Supplemental Single-headed Commission bill for Brooklyn, providing that the City Auditor be called on as a third person in appointing heads of commissions, in case the Mayor and Controller cannot agree, was taken up in the Senate as a special order at 11 o'clock. Mr. Schroeder said that two weeks ago, when the bill now in the hands of the Governor, was before the Senate, Mr. Jacobs offered an amendment to it that would have made the appointing power the same as it is under the present bill. But since the passage of the bill making the Mayor and Controller the appointing power, the people of Brooklyn were apprehensive that there might be no agreement between them, and that single-headed commissions would, consequently, be delayed for two years. Therefore, there had been a consultation of Republicans and other citizens, and they had recommended that a third officer, as provided in this bill, be added to the appointing power. There was no concealing the fact that this was in one sense a partisan bill—a Republican bill—but the leading Democratic paper of Brooklyn, in order to rid the city of the oppressive power of "Boss" McLaughlin, was heartily in favor of it. The Mayor of the city had written a letter, which would doubtless be read to the Senate, in which he says that, if the appointing power be left as it is, he will endeavor to agree with the Controller and appoint heads of departments without regard to party politics. This was sheer nonsense for a man to pretend who was elected on strict partisan grounds. It was impossible to ignore politics in making these appointments, especially on the eve of a Presidential election. He believed this bill would have the effect to harmonize the Republican Party of Kings County; it received 88 votes in the Assembly, and he hoped it would pass the Senate.

Mr. Murtha said he supposed that when the bill now before the Governor was passed, that would be the end of agitation touching the City Government of Brooklyn. He denied the statement of Mr. Schroeder that the Mayor and Controller would not agree on these appointments. If they did not, it would be the Controller's fault, for the Mayor was ready to make the appointments on non-partisan grounds and solely in the interest of the City.

Mr. Jacobs said it was true, as had been stated, that two weeks ago he offered an amendment similar to the present bill, but Mr. Schroeder opposed it, and said he would rather see the bill fail than have it adopted. Why this change in the views of the Senator from the Third? It was because, two weeks ago, the Auditor, who is to be made the third person in the appointing power, was not a friend of Mr. Schroeder any more than he was last Fall, when he tried to defeat him for the Senate. But since that time a bargain had been made between the Auditor and the Senator, and the question now was whether the Senate was ready to ratify that bargain. The bill simply meant to deprive the Mayor of all power in making these appointments. He was to be a mere figurehead. Mr. Jacobs here presented and had read a letter addressed to him by the Mayor [referred to by Mr. Schroeder] in which the Mayor advertises himself as a reformer, and says that, rather than see the bill pass, he would prefer to have it so amended as to leave him out of the appointing power altogether. In conclusion, Mr. Jacobs called attention to the inconsistency of the Senate, should it pass a bill like this after having refused to pass similar ones for New-York City. He did not believe even Mr. Schroeder himself had any heart in such a bill as this, but he was a victim to the wiles of men who were seeking office at the expense of his reputation.

The bill was then put on its final passage, the question being on concurring with the Assembly, and it passed by a vote of 17 to 8, as follows, [Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics:]

YEAS—Messrs. Astor, Baker, Birdsall, Braman, Davenport, Eldman, Halbert, Loomis, Madden, McCarthy, Mills, Robertson, Schroeder, Strahan, Wendover, William, Winslow—17.

NAYS—Messrs. *Ecclesine, Fowler, Hogan, Jacobs, Murtha, Rockwell, Seebacher, Stevens*—8.

PRESENT BUT NOT VOTING—Messrs. Woodin, Pitts, Lord, Forster—4.

ABSENT—Messrs. Gaston, Lynde, Wagner—3.

The Governor created a great deal of surprise and some indignation among Senators by vetoing the bill for the rebuilding of Washington Market. Mr. Pitts presented the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Trustees of the Binghamton Asylum, and it was made a special order for to-morrow at 11 A. M. It finds the charges that the Trustees expended money in excess of the appropriation true; also, that they did not let all the work by contract, and therein violated the law. At the same time the committee says the evidence tends to show that the Trustees acted in good faith. Mr. Woodin offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Lieutenant-Governor appoint three Senators to investigate the management of the State Asylums for the Insane, and the general subject of lunacy in this State, and report, by bill or otherwise, to the next Legislature. At the evening session the Senate passed one of the Hepburn Railroad bills, requiring more particular and detailed reports to be made by railroad companies to the State Engineer. This bill goes to the Governor, and is one of the three minor bills of the Hepburn Committee that have passed both houses. The Anti-discrimination bill, as amended by the Senate, is still in the Railroad Committee of the lower house, whose members are so disgusted with the way it is emasculated in the Senate that it is doubtful whether they will touch it again.

Mr. McCarthy offered a resolution for the appointment by the Chair of a committee of three Senators, who shall investigate the subject of reduction of salaries and expenses in New-York City during the recess and report by bill to the next Legislature. In offering the resolution, Mr. McCarthy said that while he did not desire to be Chairman of the committee, yet his experience in the Senate had convinced him that the Chairman should not be from New-York. Mr. Strahan said he had drawn a similar resolution, which he was just on the point of offering, and he now moved it as a substitute for Mr. McCarthy's. He explained to the Senate the constitutional restrictions which lie in the way of an immediate and general reduction of salaries in New-York, but said that much might be accomplished by an intelligent and detailed examination of the workings of the City departments, such as his resolution contemplated. After much discussion, during which Mr. Strahan, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Woodin as to whether this investigation was to take the place of any legislation at this session on the subject of salaries, said that it was not; that amendments to the Public Burdens bill were nearly prefected, and would be introduced to-morrow, Mr. Strahan's substitute was put to vote and rejected. Mr. McCarthy's resolution was then adopted. It is reported that "Jim" Belden was the instigator of Mr. McCarthy's resolution, and that it was intended to head off Mr. Strahan. There is much indignation among the New-York Senators at this impertinent interference of the Onondaga politicians in New-York affairs, and it is generally conceded that, had as is the New-York machine, it is not likely to be improved by Salt Point manipulators, headed by Belden. The Lieutenant-Governor has not yet appointed the committee, but it is supposed that Mr. McCarthy will be Chairman, and that the investigation will amount to nothing, except to get a little city patronage for Syracuse.

The bill for the repavement of Fifth-avenue was passed, the selection of the pavement and the superintendence of the work to be done by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Dunlap, in conjunction with the Superintendent of Public Works. The bill to prevent vacating assessments hereafter in New-York was ordered to a third reading. The Hudson River Tunnel bill was passed, and goes to the Governor; also the bill paying the widow of Chief-Justice Church the remainder of his salary for this year.

The passage of the Brooklyn Single-headed Commission bill appears to have created a panic among Democratic office-holders in that city, and grave doubts are expressed this evening whether the bill will even yet reach a place on the statute-books. It is now in the hands of the Governor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Maurice Grau's season of French opera was concluded last night, and to-day most of his artists will sail for Havre in the steamer St. Laurent. The final performance was given for the benefit of M. Capoul, and consisted of the first act of "Le Pre aux Clercs," the second act of "Le Postillon de Lonjumeau," and two acts of "Mignon," in all of which M. Capoul took part. His appearance on the stage was the signal for an outburst of applause, which continued some moments, and indicated the favor in which he is held by the devotees of French opera. The audience was the largest of Mr. Grau's season at the Academy of Music, the parquet and balcony being comfortably full, and was more demonstrative than of late. M. Capoul sang in his characteristic way, which, though open to criticism from a strictly musical stand-point, seems to suit the Gallic taste and to be well adapted for most of the work he is called upon to do. He is invariably vivacious and graceful in his action, and is always thoroughly at home in all matters of stage detail. The other artists last night gave him their best support, and the performance was evidently much enjoyed, in spite of the oppressive heat. Mr. Grau will sail to-day in the Cunard steam-ship Gallia, and proposes to visit London, Paris, and Germany to complete arrangements for the next season of French opera in this country. He has already engaged a number of his present artists and is negotiating for others, among whom are M. Nigri, a celebrated French tenor. He promises to secure several operatic novelties and to return to New-York early in the Fall with his new troupe. All of which would seem to indicate that his past season of 14 months had been a pecuniary success.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A play called "The Croothawn" was produced for the first time last evening at Booth's Theatre. It should be shelved immediately, for it is irredeemably bad. "The Croothawn" belongs to that remarkable class of works known collectively as the Irish drama. In its absolute lack of merit it may be compared with the worst of them. Its plot is based upon a situation which is transparently absurd; its story is colorless and dull; its drift complicated and obscure; its dialogue verbose, and the relation between the leading character—Pandye Peader, described as a poet and apparently an ancestor of Peter Pindar—and the drama itself is more mysterious than a seventh cousinship. It is clear that "The Croothawn" was written and put together by an amateur in language and dramatic construction. Moreover, the performance was exceedingly weak. Mr. Cahill, the chief actor, showed little skill and no humor in his playing; while Miss Rose Lisle, who enacted the heroine, was quite out of place. The only acting not wholly mediocre was that of Mr. J. F. Peters, who wrestled valorously with a character which typified somewhat curiously the extremes of virtue and vice. It should be added that "The Croothawn" was placed upon the stage with care, the groupings and climaxes showed good stage management, and, in brief, much serious attention was given to a matter of no moment.

GENERAL MENTION.

Herr Joseffy's last concert will be with an orchestra, at Chickering Hall, to-night.

The new Metropolitan Concert Hall will be opened to the public on Thursday evening. To-night there will be a rehearsal of the orchestra, when the stockholders and their invited guests will inspect the building.

"Evangeline" was reproduced at Niblo's Garden on Monday night, and will be played there throughout this week.... "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is now to be seen at the Standard Theatre, where it was revived on Monday evening by the Slavin combination.... It should not be forgotten that the present week is the last of the regular season at Wallack's, the last of Miss Minnie Palmer's engagement at the San Francisco Opera-house, the last of Herrmann's performances at Haverly's, and the last of "The Brook" at Daly's Theatre.... That time-honored drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," is now performing twice every day at the Aquarium.

ENGLISH BUSINESS NOTES.

LONDON, May 25.—There were no manifestations of feeling on the resumption of work at the Blackburn Mills to-day.

The Times, in its financial column, says: "There are several influences tending to increase the depression on the Stock Exchange. The approach of the fortnightly settlement causes weak operators for a rise, who are numerous, to sell out rather than face possibly heavy carrying-over rates; there is, also, a good deal of vague uneasiness about the condition of the metal and produce markets. Losses are heard of in all directions, and rumor magnifies their importance and effect."

DECORATING CONFEDERATE GRAVES.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 25.—The annual memorial observance in honor of the Confederate dead was kept here this afternoon. A large assemblage engaged in strewing the graves with flowers.

MAY'S GREETING TO JULY

THE ENERGETIC SPRING SUN SCORES 94 IN THE SHADE.

A BRIEF RECORD OF THE HOTTEST DAY IN MAY IN MANY YEARS—A COURIER OF COMING SUMMER—THE WEATHER YESTERDAY ELSEWHERE—STORMS IN THE WEST.

The atmosphere in this neighborhood on Monday night was warm and sultry, but there was no indication of the intense heat which was to mark yesterday as the hottest day in the month of May for many years. At early dawn yesterday there was a haze in the east, and the air was very still. Belated night-workers and early risers walked to their ferries and cars leisurely, and the draught horses that were on duty at that early hour were already beginning to pant from the effects of the rapidly-increasing temperature. The brakemen and conductors of the elevated railroads in these early hours were clad in their coolest costumes, and they took occasion to remark frequently to the passengers that it was going to be a hot day. Along the rivers the haziness of the atmosphere denoted that a good day's work had been begun in the way of evaporation. As the sun rose higher above the horizon the heat in the City streets became intense. Up on the Harlem River there was scarcely a breath of wind stirring, and even on High Bridge, which is generally a cool place on the hottest midsummer day, it was necessary to make believe a great deal to discover any invigorating element in the air, even at 6 o'clock in the morning. People with leisure sought these retreats in the upper part of the City at very early hours, and beer, which is, even at this late day, supposed to be a cooling drink, was eagerly demanded at the various inns at a time when City people usually eat their breakfasts. Business men who live out of town had sufficient warning of what the day was going to be in the City, and prepared for it. They met each other at the railroad stations clad in blue flannel and duck, and told one another that it was going to be a hot day. The school-girls all wore garments of comfortable and pretty wash goods, and managed to appear as cool as naiads, so that the early local trains which rumbled into the Grand Central Depot had a refreshing appearance in spite of the locomotives and their choking smoke.

The heat continued to increase till the middle of the afternoon, when the thermometer was considerably above the average heat of midsummer. Everybody who possibly could, found a shady nook somewhere and kept as quiet as possible. There was not a breath of air stirring. Sit in front of what open door or window you might, it was the same old story of hot air coming at you from all sides, baking you. The Signal Office offered no hope to the baking public. It was the same thing all over the country—fair and warm, and no storms anywhere. There was a good deal of trouble with dray horses, but not nearly as much difficulty with the street-car horses as might have been expected. The companies were prepared for it, and took good care of their animals. On the longer lines, particularly on the Third-avenue line, frequent changes were made, and the horses were given plenty of water, and long rests. Whenever a horse showed any signs of suffering, he was taken out as soon as possible, and a fresh horse was put in his place. The man who waters the horses in front of the Cooper Institute did a thriving business by putting up a sign "Ice-water, 1 cent a glass." It was a day on which as it grew apace even the Germans found more comfort in ice-water than in beer. In the absence of the public baths, the boys made good use of both rivers, and many a youngster felt the pleasant touch of cold water for the first time since last Fall. The sun heated the paving-stones to such a degree that at 10 o'clock last night they were still uncomfortably warm. The steps of the City Hall, on which the sun shone nearly all day, were so warm late in the evening that nobody would sit on them. There was hardly a vacant bench to be found in the parks in the evening. Everybody living down town seemed to be in the Battery or the City Hall Park. Whole families were there, clad as lightly as possible, stretched out on the pavements or on the grass. The thermometer stood at 70° at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and had reached 77° by 9 o'clock. At noon it indicated 85°, and at 3:30 P. M. it reached the extraordinary point for May of 94°. At the same hour on the corresponding day last year the mercury was at 72°. Along toward midnight a refreshing breeze sprang up and the atmosphere became more tolerable.

James Gatens, aged 26, was found yesterday afternoon, prostrated by the heat, at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third-street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Barbara Malone, aged 37, died at Bellevue Hospital last night from the effects of a sun-stroke.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

RONDOUT, N. Y., May 25.—The thermometer indicates 98° in the shade. Seifreitz, a carman, was fatally sun-struck this afternoon.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—The thermometer here at 3 o'clock this afternoon reached 96°.

MITCHELL, Dakota, May 25.—A cyclone passed through this place at about 7 o'clock this evening, doing much damage to person and property. Jacob Luther, of New-Alamakee, Iowa, and Henry Smith, a black boy, of Kane County, Ill., were killed; and Frederick Frances, of Decotah, Iowa; Mr. Phelps, of Kane, Ill., and Fritz Budd, were badly wounded. William H. Moth, of Columbia, Wis., was also injured. Many buildings were blown down in this village, which contains 600 inhabitants, all of the buildings having been built this Spring. Most of the farm buildings near the town were blown to pieces, but the extent of the damage outside of the town is yet unknown.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 25.—During the past two days this section of the State has been visited by the heaviest rains that have fallen for many months, bringing great relief to the growing crops—especially corn and oats—which were greatly damaged by the protracted drought. All farming operations have been greatly retarded by the drought, and in many instances farmers, in order to keep plants alive, have been compelled to water them with spring water.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 25.—One Maher, an Irishman, employed as a mason's tender at Holyoke, was sun struck to-day, and died in a short time.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ROAD.

CLOSE OF THE LITIGATION—AN ORDER FOR THE SALE OF THE PROPERTY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 25.—The litigation in the South Carolina Railroad suit, which has occupied the attention of the United States Circuit Court, Chief-Justice Waite and Circuit Judge Bond presiding, since May 20, came to a close to-day. It was an action for the foreclosure of the second mortgage to secure certain bonds illegally disposed of by the company, for an injunction against the use of certain bonds purporting to be secured by the first and second mortgages, and for the sale of the mortgaged premises. The complainants' counsel produced abundant documentary evidence to show that the second mortgage bonds had been used in exchange for non-mortgage bonds as collateral security to liquidate the floating debt, and for other purposes clearly in violation of the stipulations in the mortgage agreed upon between the bondholders and the company. They also claimed that the persons who accepted these bonds as collateral security for loans did so knowing that the action was unlawful, and that they were consequently not entitled to consideration in the final settlement. They further charged that the company withheld important information from the bondholders, and deceived the public by rendering annual reports which were not sustained by the company's books. The counsel representing the syndicate and banks and capitalists holding the bonds in dispute made long arguments to exonerate the defendants and establish the legality of the loan transactions. As both questions left to be decided were the respective rights of the parties holding bonds as the security for the amounts loaned, the court granted a decree of sale, to take place at some date to be hereafter named, and expressed willingness to hear, in Chambers, suggestions on questions involving important principles connected with other points in the case. The final decision will be rendered at Washington in three or four weeks.

The court also signed to-day an order for the payment of interest on all the first mortgage bonds falling due July 1, 1880, unless a decree is filed prior to that date declaring that the pledged bonds are not entitled to security under the first mortgage. The time for registration and proving the second mortgage bonds was extended to Aug. 1. Chief-Justice Waite remarked, at the close, that he never before heard a case which had been better prepared and more ably argued, and that it afforded him genuine gratification to preside over it. Gov. Chamberlain, Major Stone, of New-York, and Messrs. Mitchell and Smith, of Charleston, represented the complainants. The defendants' counsel were Messrs. Buist, Wingate, Simonton, Lord, Ruttlege, Smythe, Barnwell, and Walker. It was said by a gentleman, whose authority is unquestioned, that the road will be bought in by the New-York bondholders, and that Receiver Fisher, one of most efficient railroad men in the South, will be continued at the head of the new management.

CONGRESSMAN PAGE REBUKED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day to express its opinion on the present management of the San Francisco Mint. President Babcock called attention to the correspondence between Congressman Page and H. L. Dodge, Superintendent of the Mint, recently published, and expressed the opinion that an attempt was being made to injure Mr. Dodge in Washington, because he would not meet all the demands of a Congressman. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing confidence in the conduct of the mint by Mr. Dodge, and holding that, as being responsible for its management, he should be allowed the selection of his subordinates and employes, subject to the approval of his superiors; that the assumed right on the part of Senators and Representatives in Congress to dictate and control Administration appointments in the various departments of the Government is corrupting in its tendency, has no warrant in the Constitution, should be resisted by the Executive Department and frowned upon by the people.

YOUNG MURDERERS ON TRIAL.

THE TESTIMONY AGAINST THE ASSAILANTS OF WASHER, AT NEWTON, N. J.

NEWTON, N. J., May 25.—The trial of the boy murderers was continued in the Sussex County Court this morning. Notwithstanding the heat, the court-room was crowded almost to suffocation. Detective Taylor, of Hoboken, who arrested Campbell, testified to the manner of the arrest. The boy, after a long and tedious tramp, reached Hoboken on his way to New-York, where he expected his pursuers would lose all trace of him. An officer from Newton had given the Hoboken Police a description of him. The fugitive entered a saloon to rest. Taylor had observed him about the horse-car depot, and followed him to the saloon. He talked with the boy, who said he was from Drakesville, and his name was Harry Martin. Detective Taylor, feeling sure he was Campbell, arrested him. James Burhardt testified that he was passing along Spring-street at the time of the murder. He heard a blow given, and saw Campbell and Clark run across the street. He heard Campbell say, "I've settled him," or "We've settled him." Thomas English corroborated the testimony of Burhardt. Officer Smith testified to the arrest of Kane at Ogdensburg, after a hard chase. A boy named Timothy testified that he heard Clark tell Campbell not to strike. Drs. Levi D. Miller, Theophilus Andress, and John Miller, testified in regard to the post-mortem examination. The cause of death was a fracture of the skull, produced by a blow struck with a stone or blunt iron instrument. There was no inflammation the day previous to death. Dr. Allen was called to see Washer the day he died. He testified that there were no symptoms of compression of the brain. The cross-examination of the doctors was long and tedious.

Clark appears to have been innocent of the attack. He was found in bad company and suffers therefor. All are very small of their age, but look tough and solid. Kane has never had any advantages. He grew up on the street, and got his living anyhow. No one cared for him. He has a look of unconcern as if he were merely a spectator. He seems to enjoy his notoriety. He is a bad boy because he never was taught anything good. John Clark has a good mother, and ought to be a good boy. His employer liked him, and offered any amount of bail to save him from jail. Campbell is a bad boy—always in rows and scrapes. He has good parents, who could not control his evil propensities. He is believed to be the murderer by almost every witness.

TRYING TO KILL THEMSELVES.

A CONVICT'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE—AN OLD HOTEL-KEEPER CUTS HIS THROAT.

SING SING, N. Y., May 25.—A convict at the prison, named John Tierney, working on the shoe contract, attempted to commit suicide to-day by cutting a deep gash in his throat with a knife with which he was working. A convict working by his side prevented him from inflicting further injuries, though he himself received a severe cut on his arm. Tierney was sentenced for two years for burglary, by Judge Gildersleeve, on Jan. 13, 1880. He will give no reason for his act. This evening he is considered out of danger.

TROY, N. Y., May 25.—Alexander Thompson, of New-York, has been boarding at Stitter's Hotel, Sand Lake, for several weeks. During the last fortnight it has been noticed that he acted in a singular way, but none of his acquaintances at the hotel believed him to be deranged. At 2 o'clock this afternoon he was found lying on the bed in his room with two ugly gashes in his neck. A razor, covered with blood, lay on the floor in front of the bed. Dr. Carmicheal was called. He found a cut on the right side of Thompson's throat, about two inches long, while one on the left side was double that length. Twenty-seven stitches were required to close the wounds. Thompson is in a very critical condition. He is about 60 years old, and 25 years ago he was proprietor of the Sand Lake Village House. His desperate attempt at suicide was undoubtedly the result of temporary insanity.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 25.—Samuel Butler, a well-to-do farmer, of Wendell, hanged himself this morning, while in a fit of despondency.

FUNERAL OF MR. MONROE F. GALE.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Mr. Monroe Forbes Gale, for so many years the foreman of THE TIMES composing-room, took place at the residence of the deceased, No. 191 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. There was a very large attendance of friends and relatives of Mr. Gale. The various departments of THE TIMES office were represented very fully, especially the composing-room. Mr. George Jones was one of the first to arrive at the house. Very many old employes of THE TIMES paid their last tribute to their old associate, so that the gathering at the house was a reunion of those who have been long separated. The coffin inclosing the remains was covered with black velvet cloth, and had silver fittings. Numerous beautiful and fragrant floral offerings were placed about the coffin and the room, the tributes of relatives and friends. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Baker, of the Church of the Messiah, read the funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with a moving earnestness and solemnity peculiarly impressive. The commitment service was reserved for the grave. The interment will take place this morning, privately, at Green-Wood.

A WOMAN'S FIGHT WITH A TRAMP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25.—In East Greenwich this morning, a tramp entered the farm house of Charles T. Hopkins, and when Mrs. Hopkins returned after a brief absence, she found him gathering up the spoons and other silver. He turned upon her, threw her down, pounded her shockingly, and stripped off her clothing, when she told him he could have the money which was in the house if he would let her get up. Eager for money, he relaxed his hold, when she seized a loaded gun. The tramp tried to wrest it from her, but, unable to do so, he sprang from a window when Mrs. Hopkins fired. He gave a scream and fled to the woods, where search is now being made for him. A doctor was summoned for the brave woman. She is dangerously hurt.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

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THE LIBERAL PARLIAMENT; A CRASH IN PHILADELPHIA; A NEW AND IMPORTANT LAW.

IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP; A FARCE ON THE POTOMAC; THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

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MARRIED.

DELAND—CAMPBELL.—On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Fairfield, Westmoreland County, Penn., by the Rev. Rossa F. Alsop, HARRIETTA WADE CAMPBELL, of New-York, to LOUIS FULLER DELAND, of Boston.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on the 25th inst., MARY ROSE, wife of William Anderson, of Waterbury, Conn., and formerly of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral in Thursday morning's papers.

BAXTER.—On Tuesday morning, May 25, GEORGE BAXTER, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services from the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., near 6th av., on Thursday morning, May 27, at 10 o'clock. Friends will kindly send no flowers.

BELLOWS.—May 24, of pneumonia, after a brief illness, FRANCIS WILLIAM GREENWOOD BELLOWS, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are hereby invited to attend his funeral, at 9:15 punctually, on Thursday morning, at the house of his brother, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, No. 232 East 15th-st. Interment at Walpole, N. H.

BISHOP.—At Paris, France, May 10, T. ALSTON BISHOP, son of the late Japhet Bishop.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., on Thursday, 27th inst., at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CLARK.—On Monday, May 24, JOHN H. CLARK, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, No. 69 Lexington-av., on Thursday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Remains to be taken to Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, by 1 o'clock boat. Friends invited without further notice.

CLARK.—At Englewood, N. J., May 24, FRANCES KATHERINE, wife of Chas. G. Clark, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J., Thursday, May 27, at 4:20 o'clock P. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers. Train leaves Pavonia Ferry by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey at 3 o'clock P. M.

FIELDS.—On Monday, May 24, ISADORA, second daughter of John J. and Ann Fields.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, 27th inst., at 3 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 116 Lefferts-place, Brooklyn.

Paterson (N. J.) papers please copy.

GRAY.—On Monday, May 24, MARY JACKSON, wife of Charles S. Gray.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 13 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 3 P. M.

GREEN.—At Fairmount, N. J., May 24, MABEL BOSTWICK, daughter of Frederick M. and Annie W. Green, aged 5 years 5 months and 15 days.

Funeral services at the chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, Wednesday, May 26, at 11 A. M.

GRIFFITH.—At his residence, No. 33 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 25, CHARLES TREUBE GRIFFITH, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOOK.—At Thomasville, Ga., on Monday, May 24, aged 69 years, JOHN DE WITT HOOK, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES.—At Sing Sing, on Monday, May 24, ANNIE E., daughter of the late John S. and Sarah Vermilyea Jones.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, State-st., Sing Sing, on Wednesday, May 26, at 1 o'clock.

LAPHAM.—Suddenly, on Monday, May 24, EDWARD CLARENCE, infant son of Elijah C. and Julia A. Lapham, aged 4 months and 20 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 497 West 24th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MORGAN.—Suddenly, at Tunbridge Wells, England, May 23, CLARA HEWITT, eldest daughter of David P. and Caroline Fellowes Morgan, of this City.

NEERGAARD.—JOHN WILLIAM NEERGAARD, on Tuesday afternoon, May 25, 1880, aged 70 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 34 East 28th-st., on Thursday, May 27, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PIGOTT.—May 25, 1880, BERNARD PIGOTT, aged 13 years, son of Kate Moloney and John Pigott.

Funeral will take place from No. 52 Wooster-st., 8 A. M. Thursday morning.

SMITH.—At Syracuse, N. Y., May 20, AMELIA C., wife of Jacob S. Smith, and daughter of the late Major James D. Wallace, of this City.

TUTTLE.—On Monday, May 24, AMBROSE J. TUTTLE.

Funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. E. L. Bleything, No. 185 East 78th-st., on Wednesday, at 4 P. M. Interment at Whippany, N. J., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

VAN WYCK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 25, PIERRE MARSTON VAN WYCK, aged 53 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,516 Pacific-st., on Thursday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WATSON.—In Paris, May 23, FANNIE GURNEE, wife of J. R. Watson, and daughter of Walter S. and Mary E. Gurnee.

Chicago papers please copy.

WETHERBEE.—On Monday, at No. 4 West 23d-st., New-York, after a week's illness, SOPHIE FARWELL WETHERBEE, aged 28 years, daughter of Isaac F. Wetherbe, of Boston.

Funeral Wednesday, 9 A. M., at All Souls' Church, (Dr. Bellows's.) Burial at Charlestown, N. H.

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THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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Animal Intelligence. *Westminster Review.*
A recent page of Arabian History. W. S. Blunt.
Where are we in Art? Lady F. P. Verney.
Atheism and the Rights of Man. W. H. Mallock.
On the Utility of their Beauty to Flowers. Edward Fry.
Beethoven. H. H. Statham.
The Bells of Lynn. Frederick E. Wetherly.
Rejected MSS. *Belgravia.*
The Late John Blackwood. *Blackwood's Magazine.*
The Functions of the Brain. Julius Althaus.
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Burns and Beranger. Charles Rackay.
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Profusely illustrated. Part I., Beasts; Part II., Birds; Part III., Insects. By Selim H. Peabody, Ph. D. Small pica type, leaded. Price, cloth, black and gold, $1; postage, 11 cents.

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John B. Alden, Manager.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 25.

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MAY 25.

TUESDAY, May 25—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the business was immense in volume, and the dealings at intervals were attended with much excitement. At the opening prices advanced ¼ to 3 ℘ cent., the latter in New-York Central. The improvement was not maintained, however, and, under a vigorous pressure to sell, a decline ensued, ranging from ¼ to 6¼ ℘ cent. New-Jersey Central was most conspicuous in the downward movement. About midday the market became strong and even buoyant, and heavy blocks of stocks were eagerly taken at advancing quotations to cover short contracts. The improvement was most marked in New-Jersey Central, which rose 8¼ ℘ cent. Toward the close prices fell off ¼ to 2 ℘ cent., but the decline was nearly recovered in the final dealings, and the closing quotations were at or near the highest prices of the day. It is stated that an agreement was entered into to-day by the coal companies to advance the price of coal 30 cents ℘ ton on June 1.

The transactions aggregated 579,740 shares, including 111,200 Erie, 34,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 69,300 Lake Shore, 62,300 New-Jersey Central, 51,100 Western Union, 39,800 St. Paul, 17,700 Wabash Pacific, 15,900 North-west, 13,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 12,000 Kansas and Texas, 9,700 Pacific Mail, 8,200 Ohio and Mississippi, 7,800 Delaware and Hudson, 7,600 New-York Central, 5,700 Sutro Tunnel, 5,500 Union Pacific, 5,500 Iron Mountain, 5,400 Ontario and Western, 5,400 Reading, 3,800 Nashville Chattanooga, 3,600 Morris and Essex, [illegible] C. C. C. and I., 2,800 Canada Southern, 2,700 Michigan Central, 2,600 Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, and 2,400 Manhattan.

North-west advanced from 88⅞ to 89½, declined to 87¾, rose to 91, and closed at 90⅞; St. Paul rose from 68½ to 69½, fell off to 66½, and advanced to 70¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold up from 68 to 71¾, broke to 68¼, advanced to 72½, receded to 72¼, and recovered to [illegible]; Delaware and Hudson rose from 68½ to 69¼, declined to 68, sold up to 67, and reacted to 66; New-Jersey Central advanced from 50 to 50¾, dropped to 45, sold up to 53½, receded to 51⅞, and recovered to [illegible]; Morris and Essex advanced from 102 to 103, fell off to 101, and rose to 104¼; Reading rose from 19½ to 20, receded to 19½, advanced to 22¼, and reacted to 21½; Erie sold up from [illegible] to [illegible], fell off to 30¼, advanced to 34, and closed at 33½; do. preferred declined from 51 to 47, and rose to 52; Lake Shore sold up from 99 to 99¾, receded to 97¾, and advanced to 100⅝; Western Union fell off from 98 to 90½, sold up to 93⅞, reacted to 93½, and recovered to 93½; Wabash Pacific rose from 29¾ to 29½, receded to 28¾, and advanced to 30¼, closing at 30; Hannibal and St. Joseph sold up from [illegible] to 28½, fell off to 28¼ [illegible]; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 28½ to 30¼, fell off to 28, advanced to 32½, and reacted to 30; Kansas and Texas sold up from [illegible] [illegible] declined to 90, and advanced to 88¼; New-York Central rose from 122½ to 125½, receded to 122¼, and recovered to 124¾; Michigan Central sold up from 70½ to 78¾, declined to 75, and advanced to 77; Canada Southern advanced from 48½ to 52½; Union Pacific receded from 85½ to 80½, rose to 85⅝, and closed at 85¼; Iron Mountain rose from 37 to 37⅞, reacted to 34¼, sold up to 38⅝, and receded to 38; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph declined from 35 to 34, advanced to 36¼, and reacted to 35; C., C., C. and I. fell off from 65½ to 61, and advanced to 64.

Money was more active to-day, but the increased demand in no way interfered with the easy working of the market, and Stock Exchange borrowers found ready accommodation throughout the day at 2@5 ℘ cent. for call loans. At the close the ruling quotation was 4 ℘ cent. The rates on Government bonds as collateral ranged from 2 to 3 ℘ cent. Time loans were offered at 4@5 ℘ cent. In the discount market, prime mercantile paper is unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the under-mentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16 premium; Charleston, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial par@50, bank 250 premium; St. Louis, 50 ℘ $1,000 premium; Chicago, 50 discount, and Boston 25c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London fairly steady at 99½@99¼ for money and 99⅜@99½ for the account. United States Government bonds were steady and unchanged. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 35½ to 31⅝, and recovered to 33; do. consolidated Seconds declined from 88@90 to 84½, and recovered to 85½; do. Funded Fives fell off from 93 to 91½, and Illinois Central from 104 to 103½; Reading sold down from 11 to 10½, and recovered to 10¾; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts declined from 64 to 61½, and recovered to 63, and do. Seconds receded from 23 to 20½, and recovered to 27. Bar silver was quoted at 52 1-16d. ℘ ounce. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 85f. 25c. to 85f. 32½c. Exchange on London was advanced to 25f. 30½c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking quotations remain unchanged, but the business to-day was less active, and the rates on actual transactions were not quite so firm. Up to the present there have been no announcements made of engagements for the shipment of gold. The basis on which actual business was transacted was as follows: 60-day bills, $4 85 to $4 85½; demand, $4 89 to $4 89½; cable transfers, $4 89½ to $4 89¾; commercial bills, $4 84½ to $4 85.

Government bonds were strong on small offerings, and closed at an advance of ⅛ ℘ cent. for 4½s coupon and 4s registered and coupon, the other issues being unchanged. Railroad bonds were unusually active, especially for Erie consolidated Seconds, the sales of which aggregated $3,053,000. In the early dealings prices declined ¼ to 8½ ℘ cent., but in the late transactions a strong tone prevailed, and an improvement ranging from ¼ to 5¼ ℘ cent. was recorded, Erie funded is leading in the downward and New-Jersey Central convertibles in the upward movement; Erie consolidated Seconds declined from 84½ to 81½, recovered to 84½, and closed at 83¾; do. funding fell off from 83½ to 74½, and recovered to 78½; New-Jersey Central Firsts, consolidated assented, sold down from 95 to 90, and rose to 96¼; do. do. convertibles assented dropped from 96 to 90, and recovered to 96½; do. adjustments declined from 104 to 98; Kansas and Texas Firsts fell off from 101¾ to 100½, and recovered to 100½; do. Seconds broke from 58 to 51¼, and rose to 53¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, Class B, declined 1 ℘ cent., to 62, but returned to 63; C., C. and I. C. incomes sold down from 30½ to 29, and advanced to 31. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre assented fell off from 88 to 85, and recovered to 87; North-west Consols declined from 122 to 121, and recovered to 122; do. do. gold coupons rose from 118½ to 120; Wabash consolidated convertible declined from 94¾ to 93½, and returned to 94¾; do. Firsts, St. Louis Division, fell off from 105 to 103; Iron Mountain Firsts declined from 113¾ to 113, and do. Seconds from 98 to 97; do. First preferred incomes fell off from 78 to 75, and do. Second do. from 68 to 65½, the latter recovering to 67½; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts rose from 35 to 36½; C. C. C. and I. Firsts from 117 to 119; Kansas Pacific Firsts, consolidated, declined from 90½ to 89; C., C. and I. C. supplementary Firsts from 80 to 79; Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible 8s from 106½ to 106; Mobile and Ohio debentures from 69 to 68; New-York Elevated Firsts from 112 to 110½; Metropolitan Elevated Firsts from 101¾ to 101; Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking funds from 115 to 114½; Rome Watertown consolidated Firsts from 84½ to 84, and Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Seconds from 65 to 63¼.

The domestic exports from this port for the week ending to-day were $8,850,568. The exports since Jan. 1 were $142,659,603, against $121,124,235 for the same period in 1879, and $133,702,070 in 1878.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1880.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 25.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

And the following for railway mortgages:

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 25.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—The following are the closing Boston prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 25.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled, but generally higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 14, cash and May; [illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, May 25:

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Together with numerous other lots and small parcels in various parts of the city. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES, STORES, AND COUNTRY PLACES for sale, to let, or lease. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,120 Broadway. Established since 1836.

TWO LOTS ON 92D-ST., 200 FEET EAST of 8th-av., for sale. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,120 Broadway.

PORTER & CO., NO. 179 EAST 125TH-ST.—HARLEM property, improved and unimproved.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET TO A PRIVATE FAMILY. [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR improved City property, about 19 acres in Yonkers, divided into lots, streets graded, and location excellent; unincumbered. Also, house and lot near the Getty House, Yonkers; unincumbered. Inquire of E. J. AL PHILLIPS, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A HOT CITY HOUSE A REMEDY. [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK ON THE CONTINENTAL National Bank, [illegible]

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—SQUARE AND UPRIGHT; [illegible] HORACE WATERS & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH. ROAD AND HOTEL OPEN FOR BUSINESS, MAY 27, 1880. THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL WILL BE OPENED ABOUT JULY 1.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE steamer LONG BRANCH, and barges Sands, Hackett, Myers, Norton, and Geraldine. Also [illegible] Island, Mount Pleasant, Dudley's Spring, Bull Cold Spring, Linden, and Englewood Groves. With over 30 years' experience, I can safely guarantee perfect satisfaction. All boats decorated with flags. J. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE (FOR ONE WEEK ONLY) CHEAP for cash, a one-third interest in patent right of Armstrong's Metallic Packing, capable of netting over $100,000 A YEAR. Apply to W. F., Post Office, Box No. 213 Newark, N. J.

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ELECTIONS.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, May 12, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, held in the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW, JAMES M. HALSTED, LEGRAND B. CANNON, JAMES R. TAYLOR, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, THOMAS CORNELL, GEO. CABOT WARD, ROBERT S. HONE, JAMES ROOSEVELT, LEVI P. MORTON, [illegible] HAMILTON, ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, Thomas Dickson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. By order of the Board. GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Pier foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York, May 11, 1880.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the office of the company, Pier foot of Canal-st., North River, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of May, 1880, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer-books of the company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Monday, the 17th of May, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of May, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. W. H. LANE, Secretary.

Chicago and North-western Railway Company, April 24, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on THURSDAY, June 3 next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books close April 30, inst., and reopen June 7. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President. M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 2 next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 3, inclusive. GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE R. R. CO. A meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company will be held at the office of the President, CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, on the 9th day of June, 1880, at noon, for the purpose of election of three Directors, and also for the purpose of the election by the bondholders of a new Trustee under their mortgage, in place of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company. By order of the board. FRANK SAUNDERS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office (No. [illegible] Broadway) on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock. Polls will be open for one hour. Transfer-books closed from 26th inst. Reopened 8th June. J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Portland, Oregon, May 19, 1880.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. [illegible] THEO. WYGANT, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, Nos. 140 to 146 Broadway, New-York, May 20, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 7, 1880. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. ISAAC F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Office of the Lamar Insurance Company of New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Lamar Insurance Company of New-York, [illegible] WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual Election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of election will be held at the banking-house, Nos. 395 and 397 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, June 8, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. WILLIAM MILNE, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY, Room No. 51 Boreel Building, No. 115 Broadway, New-York, May 15, 1880. The Board of Trustees have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 5) of ONE per cent. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000), or Fifty cents per share, out of the fourth month's net earnings, payable at the [illegible] Trust Company [illegible]. Transfer-books will close May 21 and reopen May 26. D. F. VERDENAL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Coupons due June 1, 1880, on the assented consolidated 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at this office. Holders of five or more coupons are requested to leave them at this office for examination on and after 19th inst. E. W. CLARK, E. WILLIAMSON, WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Receivers.

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 187 West-st., New-York, May 14, 1880.

NOTICE. The coupons of the bonds of this company due June 1, 1880, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at this office. To avoid delay in the payment on the 1st proximo, holders of bonds can deposit their coupons at this office for examination, accompanied by lists of numbers of same, numerically arranged, at any time after this date. E. W. SPENCER, Treasurer.

Office of the Excelsior Water and Mining Company, No. 21 Broad-street, New-York, May 25, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 27. The Excelsior Water and Mining Company will pay a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS Per Share at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on June 5. The transfer-books will close on the 31st inst. H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IOWA. Coupons of this company, due on the 1st of June, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of this City. ALEX. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons of this company, guaranteed by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company, due June 1, will be paid at the Continental National Bank. ALEX. TAYLOR, Treasurer, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Co.

FINANCIAL.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR to close an estate. [illegible] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Administrator: [illegible]

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE DELAWARE LAND COMPANY.—Sealed offers of sale of Delaware Land Company Bonds, of the value of Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the Sinking Fund, will be received by THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, TRUSTEES, [illegible] J. L. ERRINGER, President.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL SATURDAY, May 29, at noon, for the sale of forty-eight (48) of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad First Mortgage and Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds of $1,000 each to the Union Trust Company as Trustee of said mortgage. [illegible] H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President St. L., I. M. and S. Ry. Co.

Southern Minnesota Railway Company, New-York, May 21, 1880.

HOLDERS OF "PINK BONDS" OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY can exchange the same for bonds of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, issued on the Southern Minnesota Division, on application to the office of the company, [illegible] F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

GWYNNE & DAY, 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

New-York, May 20, 1880. Drexel Building.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co.

EQUIPMENT LOAN OF 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until twelve o'clock, noon, Friday, May 28, inst., for all or any part of $1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND (GOLD) EQUIPMENT BONDS, interest at 7 per cent., payable in gold June and December.

These bonds are to be issued at the rate of 80 per cent. of the actual cash cost of rolling stock, purchased and to be purchased for use by the company, and are each for the sum of $1,000, due fifteen years from June 1, 1880, with a Sinking Fund payment commencing June 1, 1882, of 5 per cent., to be applied semi-annually to the redemption of the bonds at not exceeding 105.

$500,000 will be ready for delivery June 1, 1880, and the remainder, at the option of the company, before January 1, 1881, but not more than $250,000 before September next.

These bonds are secured by a mortgage to Allan [illegible], of Boston, and David J. Seligman, of New-York, as Trustees. Copies of the mortgage and bond and further information can be had on application. Terms, cash on delivery of the bonds.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be marked "PROPOSALS FOR EQUIPMENT BONDS," and addressed to E. F. WINSLOW, President.

Mining Trust Company OFFICE 115 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Chartered under the laws of the State of New-York. MILTON S. LATHAM, President. [illegible] CHRISTENSEN, Treasurer. [illegible] LEAVITT, Secretary.

This organization is now ready for business, and offers its services on reasonable terms in all transactions pertaining to Mining Interests, such as the custody and investment of funds, the registry and transfer of stocks, and the payment of dividends. Special attention given to consignments of bullion.

American Mining Stock Exchange. (Under the auspices of the Mining Trust Company.) Exchange-rooms and offices, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

This Exchange will be opened on TUESDAY, June 1. The Committee on Stock List and Securities is now prepared to receive and act upon applications from MINING COMPANIES desiring to have their stocks placed upon the regular list of the Exchange. All necessary blanks and full information may be obtained by addressing WM. F. MOLLAN, Secretary of the Committee, care Mining Trust Company. Applications will be received for a limited number of non-members' monthly seat tickets of admission without the privilege of the floor.

Kountze Brothers, BANKERS, NO. 120 BROADWAY, (Equitable Building,) NEW-YORK.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and Circular Notes issued for the use of travelers in all parts of the world. Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London. Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in the United States. Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on balances. Government and other bonds and investment securities bought and sold on commission.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st. CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS. Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand or at specified dates. Is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages. HENRY F. SPAULDING, President. BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, Vice-Presidents. C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES. SAM'L D. BABCOCK, JONATHAN THORNE, ISAAC N. PHELPS, JOSIAH M. FISKE, CHAS. G. LANDON, EDMUND W. CORLIES, FRED'K H. COSSITT, WM. H. APPLETON, GUSTAV SCHWAB, DAVID DOWS, MARTIN BATES, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, JAMES P. WALLACE, BENJ. B. SHERMAN, GEORGE W. LANE, JACOB D. VERMILYE, G. G. MACCULLOCH MILLER, ROSWELL SKEEL, A. A. LOW, AMOS R. ENO, CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, WM. H. WEBB, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, PERCY R. PYNE, HENRY F. SPAULDING, DAVID WOLFE BISHOP, CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

SINKING FUND NOTICE. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. [illegible] JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, General Office, Cleveland, Ohio.

THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN REQUESTED by holders of a large amount of its consolidated bonds to cancel the sinking fund clause contained therein, and to permit the said bonds to run until their maturity in the year 1914, and this company being willing to comply with the request of the bondholders: [illegible] J. H. DEVEREUX, President.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF HON. WILLIAM G. CHOATE, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, PETER F. MEYER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, July 1, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, the following securities, the same having been pledged by GEORGE D. RAYAND and GUSTAVE E. PERREAUX, bankrupts, with FRANCIS PARES OSBORN, a creditor, as collateral security: [illegible] Attorneys for Creditor.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS. Certificates of Stock and Land Scrip in the NEW-YORK AND TEXAS LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's receipts for Convertible and Second Mortgage Bonds of the INTERNATIONAL OR THE HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES. [illegible] By order of the Purchasing Committee. JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

ESTABLISHED 1860. Randal H. Foote, BANKER & BROKER, No. 76 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. [illegible]

John A. Dodge & Co., BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. [illegible]

S. F. JOHNSON & CO., No. 18 Wall-street. Buy and sell on Commission all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. S. FISHER JOHNSON. CHAS. W. MILLER. [illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS [illegible]

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING	TUESDAY, June 1, noon
NEVADA	TUESDAY, June 8, 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN	TUESDAY, June 22, 5 P. M.
ARIZONA	TUESDAY, June 29, 11 A. M.
WYOMING	TUESDAY, July 6, 4:30 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardesses, and caterers on each steamer. [illegible] NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell... Thursday, May 27, 8 A. M. BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry... Saturday, June 5, 3 P. M. ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings... Thursday, June 10, 4 P. M. GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy... Saturday, June 19, 9 P. M. From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER... Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M. [illegible] CITY OF BERLIN... Saturday, June 12, 8 A. M. CITY OF MONTREAL... Thursday, June 17, 12:30 P. M. CITY OF RICHMOND... Saturday, June 26, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st. [illegible] Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.: STATE OF NEVADA... Thursday, May 27, 8 A. M. STATE OF ALABAMA... Thursday, June 3, 2 P. M. First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; [illegible] Steerage, $28. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE. [illegible] State of Nevada will sail from her pier, foot of Canal-st., on THURSDAY, at 8 A. M. Choice of rooms can be had on application at the office of the agents. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., No. 53 Broadway.

N. B.—This steamer carries neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN. [illegible]

SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN: First Cabin... $100. Second Cabin... 60. Steerage... 30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30. OELRICHS & Co., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The following steamers will sail as extra steamers, taking first class passengers only: [illegible] OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Devonia... May 29, 9 A. M. | Anchoria... June 12, 8 A. M. [illegible] These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st. Australia... May 26, 7 A. M. | California... May 29, 9 A. M. [illegible] HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE." [illegible] FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER. GALLIA... Wednesday, May 26, 7 A. M. BOTHNIA... Wednesday, June 2, noon. ALGERIA... Wednesday, June 9, 6 P. M. SCYTHIA... Wednesday, June 16, 11 A. M. [illegible] CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat. [illegible] Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit. For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG. GELLERT... May 27 | HERDER... June 10. LESSING... June 3 | SUEVIA... June 17. Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

S's leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. SCHIEDAM... Saturday, May 29. W. A. SCHOLTEN... Wednesday, June 2. AMSTERDAM... Wednesday, June 9. 1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $45-$50; Steerage, $26. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO. L. W. MORRIS, Freight Agts. [illegible] Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks): [illegible] FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN: [illegible] Cabin, $50 to $70 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $28. [illegible] F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO... Monday, May 31, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico. FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO... About July 1. FROM SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship ZEALANDIA... Saturday, June 5, noon, or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS. [illegible] H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st. [illegible] Wednesday and Saturday. [illegible] Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. [illegible] 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA. Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA. [illegible] These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge. [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT. FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M. [illegible] JAMES E. WARD & CO., NO. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE. [illegible]

CHARLESTON LINE. [illegible] FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: [illegible] Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, [illegible] daily. [illegible]

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, [illegible] daily [illegible] From Washington and Baltimore, [illegible] From Philadelphia, [illegible]

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after May 24, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: [illegible]

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia [illegible] Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 1 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 16, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:08 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

[illegible] Allentown, Reading, [illegible] Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 5:30 P. M. train. Trains leaving at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions. ROBT. H. SAYRE, Gen'l Supt. E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:13 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable woman in a private family; willing and obliging; no objections to country for the Summer months. Apply at present employer's, No. 8 West 17th-st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for a chamber-maid and waitress who has been with her several years, and whom she can highly recommend. Address Walters, Box No. 1,766 Post Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a competent and thoroughly trustworthy servant as chamber-maid and plain seamstress or laundress. Apply, between 10 and 12, at No. 16 East 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—[illegible] City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 145 East 50th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND [illegible] in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 137 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 223 West 41st-st., ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG, REspectable Swedish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress in private family; City or country; City reference; wages, $16. Call at No. 303 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl; is a good, smart, clean girl; for a private family; three years' City reference. Call at No. 134 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class references. Call at No. 330 7th-av., one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family by a respectable Protestant girl; willing and obliging. Apply at present employer's, No. 57 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and assist with washing or waiting; first-class City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent Protestant girl in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 406 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT chamber-maid and waitress, to go in the country. May be seen at present employer's, No. 119 East 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl as chamber-maid and assist in washing, or nurse. Call at No. 237 West 10th-st., in grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference. Call at No. 353 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman in a private family; country preferred; best City reference. Call at 258 West 41st-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls, together; one as first-class cook; excellent baker; understands all kinds of soups and jellies; other as chamber-maid, fine washing, and ironing; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 160 East 54th-st.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—FIRST-CLASS cook; sewing and chamber-maid or mind children and sewing; can operate machine; go together; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at No. 358 West 32d-st.; ring.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; UNDERSTANDS FRENCH dishes, entries, creams, pastry, and baking in all branches; City or country; good City reference. Seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-rate cook; understands all kinds good family cooking; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 254 West 41st-st.

COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HER business in all branches; has little boy of 4 years; moderate wages; City or country; eight years' best City reference. Call at 143 West 30th-st., one flight.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 207 East 30th-st., for two days.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; good baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; City and country reference. Call at No. 212 East 30th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER; will assist with washing; would go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 238 West 19th-st., two flights.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; no objection to assist in light washing; excellent reference from last employer. Call at No. 218 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK; assist with washing; in private family; City or country; best City reference. Address R. F., Box No. 238 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS COOK IN PRIVATE family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS, one as first-class cook, the other chamber-maid and waitress; four years' reference; private family. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN, LATEly landed; first-class washer and ironer; City or country; wages $18 per month; English or American preferred. Call at No. 364 East 46th-st.

COOK AND DO PLAIN WASHING—WAITress and Chamber-maid.—By two respectable girls; would prefer to go together; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 37th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, TOgether; best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 86 East 54th-st., from 10 to 3.

COOK.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR HER COOK, whom she can recommend. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock, No. 368 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT cook in a private family; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 308 7th-av., top floor.

COOK.—AS COMPETENT COOK; GOOD CITY reference; City or Country. Call at No. 111 West 18th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK IN A GENTLEman's family; no objections to the country; no cards. Call at No. 340 East 55th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN PRIVATE family; will do coarse washing; City reference given from last place. Call at No. 220 West 38th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS; WOULD GO out by the day; can cut, fit, and operate; liberal terms. Call at No. 205 East 50th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WIDow as housekeeper, where she could have entire charge, or care for a house during owner's absence; City or country; a home more desired than high salary; best of reference. Call or address Mrs. M. P. L., No. 418 West 47th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper or take care of gentleman's house for the Summer; first-class City references. Call at No. 442 4th-av., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work or chamber-work and take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 224 East 50th-st., Room No. 13.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant woman; is a good hair-dresser and dressmaker; cuts and fits, and thoroughly understands her duties as maid; best City references. Address J. E., Box No. 238 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT on a lady and sew; no objections to travel to Europe or any part of the country; four years' City reference. Call or address, two days, between 10 and 3 o'clock, No. 455 West 46th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; speaks several languages; competent to take charge of wardrobe; good seamstress and laundress; best City references. Call at No. 513 6th-av., candy store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; can dress hair; best City reference; willing and obliging. Address C. B., Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH person; understands hair-dressing; good seamstress; best City reference. Call at 160 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; no objection to the country for the Summer months; first-class reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD laundress in a private family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 126 West 33d-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; would like to go to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at her present place, No. 40 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan in private family; eight years' City reference from last place; would go to country with a family. Call at No. 423 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; thoroughly understands her business; City or country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 14 West 46th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 69 West 44th-st., grocery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; two years' City references. Call at No. 9 Park-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS. Call at No. 300 East 13d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; understands care of children; [illegible] no objection to country for Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 328 West 37th-st., one flight.

NURSE AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—BY A young girl, or do chamber-work and plain sewing; can wait on lady; would travel; highest City reference. Call at No. 69 Madison-av., or address M. O., Box No. 261 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS children's nurse; do sewing or assist with the chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 200 West 33d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable young woman, or seamstress and chamber-work; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 220 7th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY DEsires situation as nurse and seamstress for good Protestant girl; can take charge of an infant; best City reference. Call at No. 57 West 12th-st.

NURSE GIRL.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children; willing to assist with chamber-work; can operate on machine; good reference. Call at No. 147 East 33d-st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES A PLACE FOR A nurse whom she can recommend in the highest terms. Apply at No. 23 Madison-av., present employer's. Would also go as chamber-maid.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY OR AMERICAN nurse; ready for engagements either as monthly or invalid's nurse; would go out of the City; first-class reference. Call at No. 236 West 30th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and plain sewing, or chamber-maid and nurse, in a private family; five years' reference in last place. Call, for two days, at No. 30 6th-av., third floor, Room No. 13.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent person; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 50th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE or to wait on elderly lady; good City reference. Can be seen after 11 at present employer's, No. 117 Madison-av.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE AND WELL-RECOMmended young woman. Call or address H. F., No. 158 2d-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress; best City reference from present employer. Call at No. 415 2d-av., three flights.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse, or wait on an invalid lady; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as seamstress and to do light chamber-work or take care of an elderly lady; best City reference; can be seen any time, for two days, at No. 106 West 24th-st., one flight.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; understands dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; five years' City reference; country preferred. Call, two days, at No. 1,276 Broadway, near 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class seamstress; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 131 West 50th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waitress or parlor-maid, to go to the country for Summer; four years' City reference. Call at No. 126 East 41st-st.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMan with excellent City references. Call to-day, from 1 till 3 o'clock, at No. 23 West 34th-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A reliable young woman in a private family; four years' City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 300 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—COMPETENT; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of salads, care of silver, serving wines; country for Summer; best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 23 West 10th-st.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY COMpetent young woman; understands courses of dinner, serving wines, salads; equal to man in waiting; City reference. Call at No. 1 East 17th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS thorough waitress in a private family; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 510 3d-av., near 42d-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN private family. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-WORK AND Washing.—By a competent girl, with good City references. Call at No. 251 West 30th-st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 153 West 3d-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing at her own home; unexceptionable reference. Address Mrs. Vomar, No. 249 West 51st-st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN to do day's work; good washer, ironer, and house-cleaner; good reference. Call at No. 264 West 33d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ENTRY AND SHIPPING CLERK.—BY A young man, or in any other position where he can make himself useful; five years' reference from last place. Call or address V., No. 20 St. Mark's-place.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business, as butler or waiter in a private family or first-class hotel; town or country. Address G. G., No. 203 East 33d-st., top floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, aged 27; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses and fine carriages; is willing and obliging; eight years' reference; City or country; can milk if required. Address J. T., Box No. 288 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; one child; thoroughly understands his business; 10 years' reference; good, stylish, and careful driver; hard worker; willing and obliging; generally useful. Call or address, for three days, J. L., No. 111 West 24th-st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, lately married; man aged 25, as coachman; understands proper care of horses; is a careful driver; good vegetable gardener; can milk; wife is a first-class cook; good butter-maker; best reference. Call or address John, No. 116 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands his business; four years' reference from last employer; is a thorough City driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses. Address T. W., No. 111 West 37th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; three years' reference from last employer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address J. K., No. 1,261 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS SCOTCHMAN, DISengaged in a few days, on account of employer turning out; will be highly recommended by him and others; thorough knowledge of his business; can handle young horses; references will certify. Address A., No. 104 West 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN [illegible]

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; best of City and country reference. Address R. B., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY COMPETENT man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, harness; training of young horses to saddle or harness; experienced in City and country driving; can be highly recommended. Address I. E., Box No. 261 Times Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE; man thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; good, careful driver; good vegetable gardener; wife is an excellent cook and butter-maker; good City references. Apply or address No. 156 East 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; has lived with first-class families in this City and country; willing and obliging; five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Address P. H., No. 28 West 18th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; has references to certify to it; highly recommended in every respect by present and former employers. Call or address M. M., No. 5 East 19th-st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GENERAL man; is single; understands the proper care of road and saddle horses; is a good rider; light weight; strictly temperate; City reference. Address E., Box No. 266 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY MARRIED man; no incumbrance; can drive; City or country; will make himself generally useful, and do garden work if required; can milk; good City reference. Apply or address No. 156 East 44th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; City or country; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF long experience; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is a careful, good driver; willing and obliging; can come well recommended; good City reference. Call or address Coachman, 277 Madison-av.

COACHMAN AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—By a first-class man with horses and driving, and willing to assist in the garden; is a single Protestant, middle-aged man, with best of references. Call or address W. M., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO find a situation for her coachman, young colored man, whom she can highly recommend to any family requiring his services. Call or address E. S., No. 778 Madison-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and groom; good City and country references. Call or address at stable of present employer's, No. 3 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence, and care of greenhouse, and garden if required. Address, for one week, B., Box No. 328 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COLored man; single; country preferred; best reference. Address A. K., Box No. 279 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 27, OF good appearance, with the best of references from last employer; City or country. Call or address H. L., No. 50 Bank-st., boarding-stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; ENERGETIC and obliging; first-class reference; country preferred. Call or address Coachman, private stable, No. 106 West 36th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN OF 27, with the best of references from last employer. Call or address H. L., No. 50 Bank-st., boarding-stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; City or country; good references. Call or address J. O. C., private stable, No. 145 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN; married, no incumbrance; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 260 East 38th-st.

ENGINEER.—BY A GERMAN ENGINEER JUST arrived from Germany; five years' experience in sugar-house, bridges, wire-works; good references. Address G., No. 18 Eldridge-st.

FARMER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL working farmer who has had charge of a large farm on Long Island the last 12 years; understands crops and stock of all kinds; wife is a good dairy-woman and poultry-raiser if required. Call or address Farmer, in seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

FOOTMAN AND SECOND MAN.—BY A single young man; understands his business thoroughly; with excellent references. Address to present employer, No. 246 East 15th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS VEGEtable gardener; understands the care of horses, and will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address H., Box No. 248 Times Office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, AS groom; good reference. Call or address present employer, No. 3 West 31st-st., stable.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDED as groom. Call or address No. 130 West 41st-st., private stable.

PORTER.—BY AN HONEST, SOBER, TRUSTY young man of 23; best of reference. Call or address, for three days, P., Porter, No. 28 West 11th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN to do almost anything; reference and security if required. Address T. H. T., No. 230 East 9th-st.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man; a thorough waiter; understands his business in every respect; has City reference. Address L. L., Box No. 278 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A MAN of good appearance and excellent waiter; first-class City reference. Call or address at present employer's, No. 6 North Washington-square, before 11 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS first-class private waiter; satisfactory City reference. Address T. S., Corwin's grocery store, No. 1,321 Broadway, corner 35th-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A young Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; best City reference. Address G. G., Box No. 290 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY AN EXperienced French waiter of fine appearance, with eight years' New-York first-class reference. Address Butler, No. 109 West 25th-st.

WAITER.—PRIVATE FAMILY MAY SECURE A thoroughly competent waiter of good appearance and well recommended by addressing L. G., Box No. 255 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER; will go out. Apply at No. 360 Madison-av., corner 45th-st. R. O. M.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE CUISINIÈRE FRANÇAISE désire une place chez deux personnes ou une personne seule; bonnes références. [illegible] jours. Deglin, No. 306 Mercer-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT T. JOHNSTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Albert T. Johnston, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the seventeenth day of June, 1880, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-second day of May, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

m26-1aw3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES V. MOORE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles V. Moore, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of June, 1880, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-second day of May, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

m26-1aw3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. PATEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John H. Paten, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the [illegible] day of June, 1880, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the fifteenth day of May, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

my19-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,661.—In the matter of ALEXANDER HANOUR, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the first day of June, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. E. BELVILLE, Clerk.

my13-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH GRUHN and ROBERT GRUHN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, this 18th day of May, 1880.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Rudolph Gruhn and Robert Gruhn, bankrupts, of the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

my19-1aw3wW

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY McREYNOLDS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, this [illegible] day of May, 1880.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Anthony McReynolds, of the City, County, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, [illegible] No. 20 Wall-st., N. Y.

my12-1aw3wW

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, WITH or without board; alcove and square room on second floor, and rooms on fourth floor, suitable for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No. 10 East 40th-st., near 5th-av.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN A private family; location convenient to 6th-av. L road station, 58th-st. Address REFERENCE, Box No. 157 Times Office.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 267.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor, together or separate, with or without private table, transient or permanent; references.

NO. 39 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsome second floor; other rooms, with or without board; references.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR NICE ACCOMMODATIONS can find them by applying at No. 30 East 28th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 139 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with superior board; suitable for gentlemen; Summer rates.

NO. 37 EAST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT SUITES of rooms to let, with or without board; Summer prices.

NOS. 19 AND 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDsome floors and single rooms, with or without board; references.

NO. 34 WEST 19TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; house and location first class; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 424.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board, to families or single gentlemen, at Summer rates; reference.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 39 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, with board; reference.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with first-class board to families or single gentlemen at Summer rates; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST., OPPOSITE ST. JAMES HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished suites, on second and third floors; also, single rooms from $3 to $20 upward; gentlemen only; references.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ROOMS EXTRA IN size and appointments; all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

NO. 231 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D.—Newly furnished rooms, large and small; gentlemen only.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH-ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floor, rooms, for gentlemen only; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom at moderate rent in private house. Address J. F., Box No. 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING a pleasant home on high ground at South Orange, within one hour of the City, will take two or three adults to board for the Summer; references exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 108 Times Office.

BATH, L. I.—FAMILIES WITHOUT SMALL CHILdren preferred. For terms, location, &c., inquire of Postmaster.

BOARD AT REDUCED RATES.—INQUIRE of Mrs. PHOEBE F. HALLOCK, Milton on the Hudson.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; first-class in every respect; accommodations for 400; opens June 15; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and Albany day boats.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

1824. 57th Season. 1880.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.

[illegible] After Sept. 1, $3 a day or $14 a week.

Address CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y. Send for circular.

PROSPECT HOUSE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON, OPENS JUNE 1. Can be reached by three steam-boat lines, also by Hudson River R. R. and Northern R. R. of N. J. House has all modern improvements, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson. T. J. PORTER, Prop'r.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Highest location, finest scenery, and best appointed first-class hotel; opens June 15; terms reasonable. For engagements, address JAMES SMITH, Proprietor, Woodstock, N. Y., or SMITH & WALTERMIER, Proprietors Baldwin House, Newburg, N. Y., which is now open.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? HOME JOURNAL out TO-DAY, with Supplement, publishes a SUMMER RESORT GUIDE, giving places, prices, distances, and other particulars. For sale everywhere. Price seven cents. Or sent, postage paid, by the publishers, MORRIS, PHILLIPS & CO., 3 Park-place, New-York.

EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, (ON THE sea.)—A most delightful Summer resort, cooled by wind, south-west, directly off the ocean, always cool; no malaria or mosquitoes; those beautiful furnished cottages right on the shore are the places for your family. Address D., Post Office Box No. 2,134.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island, 18 miles from New-York; magnificent house, beautiful grounds; adapted to families; no malaria or hay fever; pure sea air; commodious stables; splendid drives; cheap railroad communication; moderate prices. A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

LONG BRANCH.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL WILL OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J. Open from May to September; pure mountain air; good accommodations; terms reasonable. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

GROVER HOUSE, NEAR MONTCLAIR, AT Caldwell, 17 miles from City; unequaled mountain resort. Two elegant cottages for families. Descriptive circulars, Mrs. L. RANKARD, No. 23 West 26th-st., New-York.

THE MANHANSET HOUSE, SHELTER Island, Long Island, has been leased by Mr. JAMES SLATER, proprietor of the "Berkeley," 5th-av., corner 9th-st., New-York, and will open for the reception of guests June 15, 1880.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y. Now open; terms from $16 to $24. For particulars or circulars, address G. F. GARRISON.

ALL BEST SUMMER RESORT ANNOUNCEments in HOTEL GAZETTE; weekly; illustrated; price 5 cents. Circulars of Summer hotels at HOTEL EXCHANGE BUREAU, No. 111 Broadway.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island. Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR SUMMER; SUPERIOR accommodations for families; (private table.) Apply to Mrs. ROBINSON, No. 273 Madison-av.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The concluding examinations of the several classes for the year will begin on MONDAY, MAY 17, AT 9:30 A. M.

The examination of candidates for admission will begin on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, AT 9:30 A. M.

Commencement at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The annual examination of the several classes will begin on MONDAY, MAY 17, AT 9:30 A. M.

The examination of candidates for admission to any one of the five regular courses, viz.: Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, Geology and Palæontology, Metallurgy, will begin on FRIDAY, JUNE 4, AT 9:30 A. M.

Commencement, at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 A. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President, 49th-st., Madison and 4th avs., New-York.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ANNUAL SUMmer School (6th year) for Boys and Young Men, at his Academy, MEDIA, Penn., 12 miles from Philadelphia; study optional or studies elective for the Summer; frequent excursions, including trips to Cape May, Atlantic City, the coal regions, mineral localities, &c. Send for illustrated circular giving picture of academy, gymnasium, &c.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL OF A SUCCESSFUL private school in this City will receive two or three boys for the Summer in his country home, 30 miles from the City, in a neighborhood absolutely healthy, and removed from all temptation. French spoken. Address PRINCIPAL, care E. S. R., Post Office Box No. 1,466 New-York City.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL REMOVED TO No. 112 West 38th-st.; only 40 pupils; thorough instruction and personal care; warm lunches; places may now be taken for Autumn term; two Summer pupils also taken to the seaside. References: President Noah Porter, Yale College; Chancellor Howard Crosby, New-York University.

MISS CHISHOLM WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR girls at No. 719 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1880. Especial attention paid to the English branches and Latin. Separate class for boys. Kindergarten. French and German thoroughly taught.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INST.—A Boarding-School of high rank for both sexes. 10 departments; language, art, and music specialties. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres't.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes enter any time; open during Summer; $250 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson, will be open for SUMMER BOARD and optional study for SCHOLARS on June 15. A most delightful home, with pleasant drives, mountain scenery, boating and salt water bathing, at reasonable rates. Address W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, Conn.—Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL as waitress and chamber-maid in a small private family. Apply, for two days, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 9 East 33d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. Mr. A. M. PALMER... Proprietor and Manager. Begins at 8; over at 10:45. SATURDAY MATINEE BEGINS AT 1:45. SECOND WEEK.

BOCCACCIO.

A GENUINE SUCCESS. SATURDAY, May 29, second Matinee of BOCCACCIO.

LAST WEEK.

NATIONAL

ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d-st. and 4th-av.

55th Annual Exhibition of Paintings.

Now open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

Will close SATURDAY NIGHT, May 29.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE.

FINAL WEEK OF THE SEASON.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS. LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE BROOM, which will be given with an entirely new first act.

TO-DAY at 2, SATURDAY at 2, FAREWELL MATINEES.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. GREAT SUCCESS. HENRY E. ABBEY... LESSEE AND MANAGER. MR. W. H. CAHILL begs to announce his production of AN ENTIRELY NEW IRISH DRAMA, entitled CROOTHAWN. STRONG DRAMATIC ORGANIZATION. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. VERY POPULAR PRICES.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30. 24th-st. and Broadway. Mackaye's Double Stage.

FIFTH MONTH of HAZEL KIRKE.

EVERY EVENING at 8:30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE. J. H. HAVERLY... Proprietor and Manager. E. G. GILMORE... Associate Manager. MONDAY, May 24, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, RICE'S EVANGELINE COMBINATION, in the great American extravaganza, EVANGELINE; OR, THE LONE FISHERMAN. Summer Prices—Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. and $1.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL. BROADWAY, 7TH-AV. AND 41ST-ST. Grand public opening of this magnificent building on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock. ELEGANT CAFE, RESTAURANT, &c. AN OPEN-AIR PROMENADE 400 FEET LONG. MR. RUDOLPH ARONSON'S ORCHESTRA. FIFTY SELECTED PERFORMERS. Popular Concerts EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; private boxes, $2 and $3 each.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—SPRING MEETING. JEROME PARK. Decoration Day, (May 31,) and 3d, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 12th June. Races commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock. J. H. COSTER, Sec. A. BELMONT, Pres.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. Applicants for admission in the First Department will appear before the Committee on Character, in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, on Wednesday, May 26, at 2:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 10, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation," &c., (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York, will be received until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, June 7, 1880, for furnishing for the Indian service about [illegible] pounds Bacon, [illegible] pounds Beef on the hoof, [illegible] [illegible] pounds Sugar, and [illegible] pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton goods, (consisting in part of Ticking, 44,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 18,000 yards; Duck, 181,000 yards; Denims, 18,000 yards; Gingham, 60,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 26,000 yards; Satinets, 2,700 yards; Brown Sheeting, 213,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 17,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 18,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 5,000 yards; Winsey, 680 yards;) Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Wagons, Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c.

Also, Transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods, and articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities, in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York, or [illegible] and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

R. E. TROWBRIDGE, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE, NEW-YORK CITY, May 17, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, June 17, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot, of Ranges, Stoves, Pipe and Elbows, Sheet Zinc, Coal Scuttles, Fire Shovels, Pokers and Tongs, Lawn Mowers, Scythes, Snaths, Hoes, Rakes, Hay and Stable Forks, Sickles, Buck Saws, Stationery, Feed Boxes, and other miscellaneous articles of Quartermaster's Stores. Proposals for either class of the Stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required, will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and full information as to manner of bidding, quantities of the articles required, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to the undersigned. L. C. EASTON, Colonel and Asst. Quartermaster-Gen'l, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NO. 244 FEDERAL-ST., BOSTON, May 22, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, June 7, for dredging from the harbor about 183,000 cubic yards of material from near the New-York and New-England Railroad Company's terminal ground at South Boston to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, and placing and leveling the same to grade 12 upon the 10-acre tract, extending from land of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company and of J. N. Clark to Eastern-av., and between land of the Boston Wharf Company and B-st.

Also, to dredge to the same depth, from the same locality, and from the site of the proposed docks, 147,000 cubic yards, to be placed and leveled to complete the space left for slope; also, bids for proposed wharves on the Harbor front which extends from the 12-acre tract to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

For further information apply at this office.

Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

L. B. BIDWELL, Chief Engineer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE, OFFICE NO. 21 WATER-ST., BROOKLYN, May 24, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water-st., Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. of June 7, 1880, for the manufacture and delivery of about 95 tons of galvanized steel wire rope, required for over-floor stays and storm cables for the East River Suspension Bridge.

Also, proposals will be received at the same time and place for about 18 tons of steel suspender-rods, together with connecting rods, &c.

Plans can be seen at the Engineer's office, and specifications can be had upon application at the office of the Trustees. W. A. ROEBLING, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, May 15, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, June 14, 1880, for furnishing Stationery for the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

Blank forms of proposals showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Department.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and indorsed, "Proposals for Stationery."

No contract will be awarded, under this advertisement until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress for the purchase of the stationery required.

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

The present contract of lighting the city of Guayaquil being about to conclude in March, 1881, the Town Council solicits offers for lighting said city with gas or any better article. The contractor may calculate on 800 lights as a basis, more or less.

The proposals must be addressed to Mr. Gregorio de Icaza, President of the Town Council of Guayaquil, Ecuador, and will be received not later than July 31, 1880.

GUAYAQUIL, March 26, 1880. PEDRO J. BOSOA, Secretary.

For further particulars apply to R. & C. DEGENER, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City. Post Office Box No. 4,373.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY-QUALIFIED INSTRUCTRESS desires position for realizing a suitable engagement (college or private) in the United States or Brazil; branches: singing, music, harmony, French, German, and English, Italian, Spanish, &c.; advanced pupils preferred; special and efficient method of teaching; liberal salary. Address Mlle. C. E., care of Henry F. Gillig & Co., No. 449 Strand, London, England.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, PRINCIPAL OF a thriving preparatory school near New-York City, will take private pupils of all grades at Newport, Long Branch, or elsewhere during the Summer; highest references. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box No. 3,614, Stamford, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30, BEGINS AT 8. Proprietor and Manager... Mr. LESTER WALLACK. BRILLIANT TERMINATION of one of the MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASONS in the history of this theatre. The LAST FOUR NIGHTS AND LAST MATINEE will be devoted to repetitions of the most BRILLIANT COMEDY PRODUCTIONS. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 26, the performance will commence with the comedy of THE LIAR, and conclude with the farce of TO OBLIGE BENSON, the casts of which will include Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, H. BARRYMORE, J. W. SHANNON, J. H. GILMOUR, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, and Miss KATE BARTLETT. Thursday evening—LONDON ASSURANCE. Friday evening—MY AWFUL DAD. Saturday matinee—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. Saturday—LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WALLACK'S. FLOYD'S BENEFIT. A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT will be given on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31, DECORATION DAY, for the COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO W. R. FLOYD. Seats can now be secured.

CHICKERING HALL. CHICKERING HALL. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, MAY 26, AT 8, JOSEFFY'S BENEFIT, WITH ORCHESTRA.

JOSEFFY.

1. Overture, "Coriolan"... Beethoven. 2. Concerto, No. 2 (F minor)... Chopin. 3. Concerto, No. 5 (E flat)... Beethoven. 4. a. Scherzo, from the Concerto Symphonique... Litolff. b. Fantasie, "Ruines von Athen"... Liszt. Seats, $1, 50c., at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square, and Chickering Hall.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. THOMPSON. HENRY E. ABBEY... Lessee and Manager. SECOND MONTH OF DENMAN THOMPSON as "JOSHUA WHITCOMB." A true Picture of New-England Life. Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2. GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY, (DECORATION DAY,) at 2 P. M. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Order carriages—Evenings, 10:25; matinees, 4:25.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE. Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av. J. H. HAVERLY... Proprietor and Manager. MONDAY, May 24, LAST WEEK of the GREAT AND ONLY HERRMANN. AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. The Mid-air Suspension; the Magician's Cabinet. New illusions in prestidigitation. The Gaskin Brothers, Val Vose, The Lavelles. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL'S OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, NEAR 29TH-ST. R. H. GOUGE... Manager. LAST WEEK OF MINNIE PALMER'S BOARDING-SCHOOL. MINNIE PALMER... MR. WM. J. SCANLAN. MONDAY EVENING, May 31, BENEFIT OF MINNIE PALMER.

SINGING.—A NEW METHOD BY WHICH EVERY one can learn to read VOCAL MUSIC at sight. Mr. T. E. H. BULLEN, Director of the Choir Choral Association, London, will arrive from Europe on the 29th inst., and will give a series of six lessons in New-York. Fee for the course, $5. The Choir Choral has gained 42 prizes for reading music at sight. For particulars, address No. 1,258 Broadway.

THE SHELTERING ARMS. 10TH-AV., CORNER 129TH-ST. The annual reception of the "Ladies' Association" will be held at the institution on Thursday, 27th inst., from 1 to 6 P. M. All interested are invited to attend. The nearest station on the elevated railroad is at 125th-st. M. E. CHAUNCEY, Secretary.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. LAST PERFORMANCES. D'OYLY CARTE'S OPERA COMPANY in Gilbert and Sullivan's Greatest Success. THURSDAY, EXTRA MATINEE.	PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST. $1 00 EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

Corresponding reduction to all other points East. Boston tickets are good only for continuous passage on steamers and connecting trains as specified thereon. The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York DAILY, SUNDAYS INCLUDED, from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City 5 P. M., by Annex. Tickets, state-rooms, &c., secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the OFFICE ON THE PIER, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, N. Y. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS. The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, (next foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 3 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Bills of lading given. First class, $8, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $4; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, No. 94 South-st. GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON. VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT. A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY. The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER. For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 25th	4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th	6:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 26th	7:30 A. M.
Friday, 28th	7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 27th	10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 29th	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 28th	11:30 P. M.
Sunday, 30th	9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 29th	12:30 P. M.
Monday, 31st	10:00 A. M.	Sunday, 30th	1:30 P. M.
		Monday, 31st	1:30 P. M.

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON. For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

[illegible]

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens (West Point), Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, and Rondout, connecting with Wallkill Valley Railroad, Ulster and Delaware Railroad. The steamers THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M. from Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st. On Saturdays, the steamer Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3. W. W. EVERETT, President.

TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (new No. 44) North River, foot Leroy-st., DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. Excursion tickets to Troy, $3. Steamers leaving Sunday land at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine slip, (Pier No. 25 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY BOATS, COMmencing Saturday, May 29, leave Vestry-st. pier daily (Sunday excepted) at 8:30, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., making the usual landings.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INtermediate landings, until further notice, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMERS D. S. MILLER and J. F. HASBROUCK leave Pier No. 34 N. R., foot of Franklin-st., daily at 6 P. M., landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

THE MARY POWELL WILL COMMENCE for the season on Wednesday, May 26. WILL LEAVE from foot VESTRY-ST. 3:10 P. M., and 24TH-ST. at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 30, East River, at 2:30 P. M., 10th and 23d-st. East River, at 2:40 P. M., daily; Sundays excepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCELSIOR

LAWN MOWER

HAND AND HORSE.

CROQUET MOWER $12

THREE PATTERNS OF HAND MOWERS 10 to 20 inch Cut.

HORSE MOWERS 25 to 40 inch Cut.

[illegible] LIGHTEST, SIMPLEST, MOST DURABLE.

CHADBORN & COLDWELL MFG. CO., Newburgh, N.Y. [illegible]

We make NO SECOND-QUALITY Mowers.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

Alapaha Steam Saw Mills,

SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.

Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Unbleached

GEORGIA PITCH PINE.

76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA. 112 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

A GIFTED CONFIDENCE MAN.

GOOD WORK BY THE SPECIAL TREASURY AGENTS.

THE ENTERTAINING HISTORY OF HOW AN ACCOMPLISHED ENGLISHMAN BAMBOOZLED NEW-YORKERS—FAMILY HEIRLOOMS AS COLLATERAL FOR LOANS—THE SWINDLER ARRESTED.

On March 23 a person of remarkable appearance arrived in this City on the steam-ship Adriatic, of the White Star Line. In his features he bore a striking resemblance to the accepted portraits of the Saviour, and he had evidently done all in his power to preserve and increase the likeness. His yellowish brown hair was parted carefully in the middle and hung in flowing curls upon his shoulders. His beard was soft and wavy, and had apparently never felt a razor. He was well-dressed in the English style, and was seemingly a man of great culture, with an impressive flow of language. On one of his fingers he wore a diamond ring, the stone in which was six carats in weight, but was greatly off color. It has been appraised as worth probably $400, but was very showy, particularly in the gas-light. He took rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, and wrote himself on the register as Charles Albert, of London, England. A few days afterward he asked permission to correct this, saying that in the excitement of landing in a new country he had omitted part of his name. He then added the surname "Ashley" to the other two. Among the guests of the Metropolitan is Capt. Adams, chief of the local bureau of the Special Agents of the Treasury. Mr. Albert, or Ashley, was given a seat at the same table with Capt. Adams, and the two struck up an acquaintance, in the course of which the Captain was very favorably impressed. Mr. Ashley's principal topic of conversation was religion, and he discoursed upon it with the fervor of a devotee. After a while it came to Capt. Adams's ears that Mr. Ashley was showing large quantities of precious stones about the hotel. He looked up the gentleman's passenger declaration, and found that nothing of the sort was mentioned in it. He therefore suspected that the goods had probably been smuggled, especially as in the declaration and on the passenger-list the name given was Albert, and he was about to detail an officer to investigate, when Mr. Ashley, or Albert, suddenly disappeared. He had evidently paid the hack-driver to conceal his place of refuge, as that person refused to give any information on the subject. It was learned, however, that he had gone to the Grand Union Hotel, and a detective was put upon his track. In the course of his investigations the latter traced to Ashley several advertisements asking for loans of various amounts and offering to give large bonuses and to deposit collateral of triple value. Following up this clue, a man was found who had answered one of these advertisements, but this person treated the officer cavalierly, and refused to give him any information. Subsequently another was discovered in the person of Charles H. Ressler, a Post Office clerk, and the latter, when informed of what was wanted, told the following story: By dint of severe economy for years, he had scraped together $500. Seeing Ashley's advertisement asking for a loan of that sum, he answered it, and the result was a meeting, at which Ashley represented that he was related to the noble Ashley family of England; that he was traveling in this country for pleasure, and that his remittances having failed to arrive, he desired to obtain a temporary loan. He was reluctant, he said, to ask any of his friends for the money, as it would be regarded as a terrible stain on the Ashley escutcheon were it known that one of the scions of the family had been reduced to the necessity of borrowing. He offered Mr. Ressler a bonus of $100, secured by his note for $600, and a quantity of jewelry worth $300, but valued beyond price as family heirlooms. A bargain was struck, and Mr. Ressler received as security for $250 two diamond and ruby rings, one diamond cross, so arranged as to contain a smelling bottle, one diamond pin and one diamond ring. For the other $250 he was given a roughly-wrought cane-head in the form of a dog's head, gorgeously decorated with colored stones. This, Mr. Ashley asserted, had been presented to him by "the King of Africa." Mr. Ashley, before handing over the jewelry, inclosed it in a silk handkerchief, which he sealed with sealing-wax and stamped with his private seal. He impressed upon Mr. Ressler the importance of care in its custody, and the latter immediately went down town and hired a box in a safe deposit company. On reflection, Mr. Ressler saw how foolish he had been to take Ashley's word as to the value of the jewelry, and he took it to a jeweler who offered him $30 for the lot. Then there was a row. Ashley, to quiet Ressler, gave him on two subsequent occasions a diamond ring, a diamond brooch, a gold watch, a cat's eye ring, a diamond and sapphire ring, and an emerald and diamond ring, and talked to him so eloquently that he would have been perfectly satisfied had not his attention been called to a number of fresh advertisements, evidently from Ashley. He answered two, and Ashley met him both times in different places. He was about to take summary measures when the detective called upon him.

On learning these facts Capt. Adams, who had meantime secured sufficient evidence of smuggling, at once made a raid upon Ashley's room in the Metropolitan Hotel, and captured the following stuff: One dozen gem rings in case, 1 dozen gem rings in bunch, 1 seal ring, 1 large emerald doublet ring, 1 small emerald doublet ring, 1 sapphire doublet ring, 2 watch chains, 1 sapphire and diamond bracelet, 1 seal stone ring, engraved C. A., 1 paper containing 279 sapphires, 1 gold set of sleeve-buttons and studs, 18 pink stones, 1 white metal locket, 1 gold pencil in form of a cannon, 1 emerald stone, 1 sapphire stone, 1 large diamond pin, 7 small diamond pins, 1 pair of emerald ear-rings, 1 pair of sapphire ear-drops, 4 imitation cat's eye scarf pins, 1 imitation cat's eye stone, 2 small white stones, 1 green stone set, in case, 1 paper of assorted stones, 1 paper of uncut garnets, 1 lot of imitation cat's eyes, 1 paper of coral, 1 wooden box filled with various stones. They also took from his finger the six-carat diamond ring. The detective, while working up the case, learned that Ashley had been trying to borrow $2,500 from one of the guests of the Grand Union Hotel on a horse-shoe set with diamonds. This was not found, and it is not known whether he succeeded or not. He says he pawned it, but it is not represented by any of the three pawn-tickets for jewelry found in his possession. The special agents also captured in Ashley's valise a bundle of documents marked "private papers." Ashley fought hard to prevent them from taking it, and succeeded in tearing one letter up before he could be prevented. The pieces having been put together showed that it was merely a letter from a woman in England, and was filled with protestations of love and upbraidings. It was addressed to C. Albert. Some of the documents were evidently decoys, prepared expressly for the purpose of aiding Ashley in his swindling transactions. There were a number of letter-heads without any name, but with the words "Wholesale Jeweler and Silver-smith," and the address "18 Barbican, London, E. C.," printed on them. Then there was a drawn up lease of the premises No. 18 Barbican, to C. A. Ashley, for three years, from May, 1879, but without seal or revenue-stamp. There were a large number of receipted bills for jewelry, written on the bill-heads of various English firms, and made out to C. A. Ashley.

There were several undated letters on Grand Union Hotel paper addressed to London jewelers requesting them to deliver to Mr. Ashley's traveling agent, who was not named, certain stones which they were supposed to be cutting for him. There were also lists of the jewelry above described with fictitious valuations set opposite them. For instance a diamond ring, since appraised at $10, was valued at $2,000, and an emerald ring, worth $8, at $1,680. The entire lot, excluding the ring taken from Ashley's finger, have been appraised at $300. There was one memorandum descriptive of a note given by Ashley to "H. D. Banks" for $700, to take up two notes of $300 each, which is supposed to relate to another swindle. When searched in the hotel, Ashley had a thick roll of $20 notes in his inside waistcoat pocket. He protested against the seizure on the ground that the jewelry was worthless, and, therefore, not subject to duty. When reminded that he had himself represented it as very valuable, he laughed and answered: "If I can make people believe it is valuable, and get them to pay large prices for it, I have a right to do so. It only shows that my brain is so much superior to theirs." The evening after the seizure he visited Mr. Ressler and tragically denounced him as the author of the trouble. "I am a dangerous man," he shouted, "and anybody who crosses my path must be prepared to die." He so terrified Mr. Ressler that the latter refused to have him arrested criminally. He instituted a civil suit against him, however, for the recovery of the $500, and a Deputy Sheriff yesterday arrested Ashley in the Special Treasury Agents' office in the Custom-house. Bail in his case was fixed at $800. It is believed that Ashley has a confederate in the person of a man of dark complexion and a black mustache, for whom the detectives are now looking. It is expected that more of his victims will put in an appearance to-day.

HOW THEY USE THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Gould clique of gamblers, aided by specially-prepared articles published in their organ, continued their raid on the stock market yesterday, and during the morning hours succeeded in forcing down prices from ¼ to 6¼ per cent. further. Then, having effectually cleared out the confiding public and covered their own shorts at low rates, they began circulating reports equal in falsity to those with which they had influenced the downward course of prices, and sent things booming again. The advance during the afternoon ranged from 2 to 6¾ per cent., the latter in New-Jersey Central, which had previously suffered the heaviest decline. The principal of the rumors alluded to was that Gould and Keene had held a meeting and concluded a new alliance offensive and defensive. This was afterward authoritatively denied. The excitement during a part of the day was intense. The small speculators seemed to be utterly panic-stricken, and sold right and left at any price they could obtain, regardless of sense or reason. The recorded transactions aggregated 374,860 shares, the principal stocks dealt in being the following: Erie, 109,500; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 54,650; Lake Shore, 58,600; New-Jersey Central, 63,860; Western Union, 25,170; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 23,135; Wabash, (common and preferred,) 17,770; North-western, 15,100; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, 12,080; Pacific Mail, 9,700. It is regarded as a circumstance without a parallel in the annals of the Exchange, that no failures of consequence have been reported in the face of such a decline in values as has taken place during the past 10 weeks.

REVOLT IN THE PATERSON JAIL.

WARDEN BUCKLEY'S FIGHT WITH DESPERADOES—ONE OF THE PRISONERS ESCAPES.

A bold and desperate attempt at a general jail delivery was made in the Passaic County Jail at Paterson, N. J., yesterday morning. On Monday, two men were sentenced, one to five and the other to six years in State Prison, for breaking into a little workshop, beating the proprietor, and stealing a lot of silk goods; these men were Edward Cross and Samuel Mulligan. The former is a powerful fellow, fully 6 feet high, and strong as an ox. It is believed that he is a professional English thief, although he and Mulligan have followed the trade of silk-weavers in Paterson for some time, in consequence of which there was considerable sympathy expressed for them by their fellow-workmen when the severity of their sentence became known. The convicts appear to have resolved to evade their sentence, if possible, and accordingly laid a plot for a wholesale escape of prisoners from the building. There are about 60 men in the jail at the present time, most of them vicious and desperate rascals, whom it would have been easy to lead into a revolt.

Yesterday morning about 7:30 o'clock, Jail Warden Buckley opened the iron door from the office into the male ward to admit one of the men who had been doing some work in the yard. As he swung the door open and pushed the man in, stepping half way in himself, Edward Cross, who had been standing just inside the door waiting for this opportunity, suddenly seized the Warden by the throat, and cried to the other prisoners, "I've got him." At this Mulligan sprang toward Mr. Buckley, who, with a violent blow, handicapped as he was, knocked the fellow away, and at the same moment gave Cross a shove that released his grip on his throat. Cross again jumped on Mr. Buckley, and a fierce struggle ensued. The Warden appealed to the other prisoners, in consideration of the kindly treatment they had always received at his hands, to assist him now, while Cross angrily called out: "Come on, you cowards! Now's your chance. I've got him."

While the fight was going on, Samuel Tiers, indicted for criminal assault and malpractice, slipped through the half-open door and made good his escape. The Warden saw him, but he preferred to let him go rather than loosen his hold on Cross. Mr. Buckley's wife and his sister-in-law, Miss Mattie Wiley, a very young, slender little lady, hearing the confusion, rushed to the aid of the Warden, and with their fists vigorously pommeled Cross and Mulligan, and managed to partly divert their attention. Miss Wiley, in scratching at Mulligan's face, nearly gouged one of his eyes out, and the pain forced the villain to retire for a time from the struggle. The door had all this time been open, but now, at Mr. Buckley's request, his wife closed it, Cross vainly trying to prevent the act. It closes with a spring, and cannot possibly be opened from the inside. This discouraged the prisoners, but it seemed to intensify the rage of Cross, who again madly attacked Mr. Buckley. But at this juncture, Kosmah Nyman, who is awaiting trial on an indictment charging him with the murder of his father, came forward, and seizing the bully, drew him off the Warden. This left the latter free to take his revolver, which was handed to him through the grating of the door by his wife, who was on the outside, and he now had full command of the situation. At his peremptory order every man retired to his cell except Cross, who retreated to the fourth tier of cells, and declared that he would die before he would come down and enter his cell. The Warden told him he would have to die, then, and several of the prisoners advised him to submit, or he would surely be shot. The cowed thief slowly and sullenly came down the stairs and went into his cell, where he was securely locked up. He and Mulligan will be kept in close confinement until their departure for Trenton to-morrow or Friday.

This is the first time even an attempt to break jail has been made during the incumbency of the present Warden—a period of six years—although he has always allowed the prisoners the largest liberty consistent with safety. Nothing has been heard of Tiers, the only prisoner who escaped, and who is a professional pedestrian. The late Grand Jury failed to indict him, for want of sufficient evidence, but recommended that he be held to await the action of the next Grand Jury. His friends had made arrangements to have him released on bail to-day, and the probabilities were all against his ever being indicted. The affair created no little excitement in Paterson yesterday.

NOTABLE GARDEN PARTY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARRIAGE OF MR. AND MRS. STOKES.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage yesterday by a garden party at their country seat, near New-Brighton, Staten Island. The affair was on a grand scale, and will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of participating in it. The mansion and grounds, which were specially fitted for the purpose, occupy the summit of a gently-sloping declivity, the sides of which are covered with rich green turf and shaded by umbrageous trees, through the interlacing boughs of which the blue waters of the bay are visible. To the right of the mansion smooth-shaven and prettily-shaded lawns were fitted up for archery, croquet, lawn tennis, and other field sports. To the left of the house, and in the shade of another grove, a marquee of parti-colored canvas covered a dancing floor with accommodation for more than 100 dancers. A full orchestra of brass and string instruments furnished music. The house and grounds were tastefully decorated with flowers, and a magnificent floral arch bearing the word "Welcome" in red, on a white border, surmounted the main entrance. More than 750 invitations were issued, and the company included relatives and guests from New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Philadelphia, Washington, and elsewhere. Extra boats ran from Whitehall-street to accommodate the guests from this City.

The company began to assemble at 3 o'clock, but, owing to the heat, the open-air sports were deferred until 5 o'clock. From that time until dusk parties of young people made the groves and green sward gay with merriment. On the dancing-floor, under the marquee, cotillons, waltzes, and polkas followed each other in rapid succession. The supper, by Pinard, included 16 courses, and was a marvel of culinary art. The menu was printed upon exquisitely-tinted card-board, adorned with tastefully-looped favors of magenta silk and cream-colored satin. Each card bore a silk-covered button, one inch in diameter, containing a miniature painting, in oils, of various flowers—roses, pansies, &c. Each painting was executed by hand.

In the evening there was a display of fire-works on the lawn in front of the house, embracing rockets, bombs, cascades, and other pieces. Mr. Stokes's yacht, which lay off shore, was decorated from stem to stern with gayly-colored bunting, and fired a salute in honor of the occasion. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman W. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Mr. John W. Stokes, Gen. Charles Dodge, Mrs. F. P. James and the Misses James, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James and Miss James.

OPERATIONS WITH STOLEN BONDS.

A few days since the officers of the Bank of the Metropolis, in this City, caused the arrest of Selah C. Carll, in a civil suit begun by the bank, in which they charge him with obtaining advances of money on fraudulent collateral security. Carll was introduced to the bank officers by his brother, G. E. Carll, formerly Treasurer of Queen's County, and in the short interval of a year obtained advances to the amount of $40,000. His collaterals were United States registered bonds. When the bank officers wrote to the Treasury Department to ascertain the status of Carll's bonds, it was learned, in reply, that the bonds had been stolen some time ago, the name of the real owner erased, and Carll's name substituted. Yesterday President Schell made a complaint, before Assistant United States Attorney Fiero, and Mr. Fiero made a charge of forgery against Carll, who is now in Ludlow-Street Jail. The affidavit charges that Carll uttered and passed on Richard Schell, on Dec. 19, 1878, a forged and altered bond, No. 20,498, of the United States funded loan of 1881, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and of the value of $10,000. On this Commissioner Shields issued a warrant, and Carll was formally rearrested in prison.

ELEVATED RAILROAD NUISANCES.

On the 8th inst. many citizens who reside in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue made an urgent complaint to the Board of Health of nuisances caused by the Third-avenue elevated railroad at that point. They instanced the annoyances caused by clouds of coal-dust, the blowing off of steam, and the oil and dirty water falling from the track. Dr. S. A. Goldschmidt, Inspector of Offensive Trades, reported yesterday to the Board of Health that only the selection of another coaling station, remote from a thoroughfare, will do away with the first two causes of complaint. The other cause of complaint need not exist with proper care, although complaints of the nuisance come from all points along the line. The report was sent to the elevated railroad company. Certain sanitary improvements in Public School No. 53, in East Seventy-ninth-street, recommended by Inspector Viele, were ordered to be carried out.

A MUSEUM BURNED.

The curiosities in the Dime Museum, No. 298 Bowery, were nearly all destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It is supposed that a spark from an elevated railroad train fired a transparency on the third floor. The flames, when discovered, had crept into the building between a dressing-room and Prof. Rogers's Punch and Judy show. Only Charles Russell, a watchman, was in the building, and he gave a tardy alarm. When the fire-engines arrived the flames had swept through the third floor, licking up Punch and Judy, cosmoramic views, Gen. Warren's death, and the Continental Congress, which was made for the Centennial Exhibition at a cost of $5,000. The fourth floor was used as a store-room and work-shop. In it was an orchestrion to be placed on the roof of the Coney Island Aquarium. It cost $4,000, and was badly damaged. The fire was checked after it had swept away the contents of the third floor and some of the property on the fourth floor. The lower floors were deluged by water. Uffner & Middleton, the proprietors, estimate their loss at $8,000. They are insured for $5,000. The building was damaged $500. Prof. Rogers's loss is about $1,500, and he is insured.

MR. WHEELER'S SUCCESSOR.

COL. JOEL W. MASON CONFIRMED AS POLICE COMMISSIONER.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, 20 out of the 22 members were present. After some unimportant papers had been disposed of, President Morris called up the communication of the Mayor nominating Mr. Mason for Police Commissioner for the unexpired term of Mr. Wheeler.

Alderman McClave said that it gave him great pleasure to move that the nomination be confirmed.

Alderman Jacobus—And I second the motion.

The roll was then called, and Mr. Mason was confirmed by 20 votes, being those of all present. These included all the Republican and Anti-Tammany Aldermen and the Tammany members present. The only absentees were Alderman Slevin and Keenan. The latter is now at Baltimore. Mr. Slevin, however, came in later to the chamber and asked that his vote be recorded in favor of Mr. Mason. While this was being done by the Clerk, one of the Aldermen exclaimed, "Slevin, you're good for one policeman."

President Morris then declared that Mr. Mason had been confirmed as a Police Commissioner.

Mayor Cooper subsequently notified Mr. Mason that he had been confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and he appeared before him later and took the oath of office, and later in the day he took his seat at the Police Board.

Mr. Joel W. Mason, the new Police Commissioner, was born in this City about 55 years ago. He has been in business here as a manufacturer of chairs for nearly a quarter of a century, and he has accumulated a large fortune by his extensive trade. Mr. Mason has been connected with the Republican Party from its infancy. He has held the office of School Trustee from the Twentieth Ward for a long period. About a year ago Mayor Cooper appointed him a School Commissioner, a position which he resigned before taking the oath of office as a member of the Police Board. He has been repeatedly elected Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of this county, and he is now Chairman of the Executive Committee of that body. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment of New-York Militia, of which Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney was the Colonel, and he went with the organization to the field. After three months' service they returned to this City, and Mr. Mason was made Colonel of the regiment, which office he held for 12 years. Last Winter Gov. Cornell nominated him for Commissioner of Emigration and he was confirmed by the Senate, but he subsequently declined to serve.

CURIOSITIES AT AUCTION.

HINDU GODS, ORIENTAL STUFFS, AND EGYPTIAN RELICS FINDING PURCHASERS.

The sale of Mr. W. J. Shaw's miscellaneous collection of curiosities, Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, Oriental stuffs, &c., which has been on exhibition for some time at G. A. Leavitt & Co.'s art-rooms, No. 817 Broadway, began yesterday at the art-rooms. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, but the rooms were too hot to permit of much animation, and the bidding rarely became lively. Some of the lots sold for very much less than their value, while others brought very good prices. As a whole, the prices obtained were fair. Among the first lots sold was a varied assortment of odds and ends, including Hindu cups, religious beads, and nest boxes, Mussulman prayer cups, Cashmere caps, boxes, and ornaments, Chinese ivory articles, silver filigree ornaments from Sumatra, and the like. A Malay kris, with ivory handle and sheath, sold for $19; another, serpent blade, for $5, and another, inlaid blade, $12 75. A heavy East India sword went for $12, and two ugly little Sumatra idols brought only $5. A tiny Hindu brass god sold for 60 cents, while $2 50 was obtained for Buddha upon an altar, in stone, from the great Temple of Ougkor. Several small boxes of rough sapphires of Ceylon and Siam, and other precious stones brought from 30 cents to $8 each. For a cork fac-simile of a section of the ancient Roman aqueduct $13 were paid, and the same price was obtained for the silk outer dress of an Arab chief. Several bronze heads of Buddha sold for from 40 cents to $1 50. The full-dress silver jewelry of a Maranite lady, of Syria, sold for a little over $30.

Then came 40 lots of ancient Egyptian antiquities, most of the lots selling at small figures. A valuable bronze plate, containing figures and inscription, found in Asia Minor, was knocked down for $10. The buyers got fairly awake when several ancient Assyrian seals were offered, and the lots went off rapidly at prices ranging from $6 to $33. A magnificent silk and gold table-cover brought only $17, and an equally fine lady's India opera cloak sold for only $9. Two beautiful Cashmere shawls were bid off at $5 and $12. The only large figures reached were for two elegant French vases, the last lots of the day, which sold for $70 each. The sale will be continued to-day and to-morrow. Several very valuable mummy Osirises and a large number of Assyrian seals and Egyptian scarabcæ are on to-day's catalogue. The sale of paintings by the old masters will take place to-morrow evening.

"GEORGE ELIOT'S" MARRIAGE.

The formal announcement in THE TIMES yesterday of the marriage of John Walter Cross to Mary Ann Evans Lewes, in London, recalls the disputed question as to whether or not the bride was the first wife of the late George Henry Lewes, the author, or Marian Evans, better known as "George Eliot, the novelist," who lived with Lewes after his separation from his first wife. A TIMES reporter called yesterday upon a well-known gentleman of this City, who is a near relative of John Walter Cross, and learned from him that the lady who has married his relative is really "George Eliot," and not the lady who bore the legal title of Mrs. Lewes. Mr. Cross is 20 years the junior of his bride, but is, according to his relatives, infatuated with the literary talents and charming conversational powers of the eminent author. As proof of the fact that Mr. Cross did not "marry for money," it is stated that he insisted on having his wife's large fortune settled upon the children of the original Mrs. Lewes, and that was done. Mr. and Mrs. Cross are now enjoying an extended tour through Italy and the Tyrol. They are expected to return to England in August, when their future home is to be at Chelsea, on the Thames Embankment.

DR. PALMER'S CLEVER CAPTURE.

While riding in a DeKalb-avenue car yesterday, Dr. E. Palmer, of No. 270 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, thought he recognized among the passengers a man who had made an appointment, which he failed to keep, to have his lungs examined, and who answered exactly the description of a man who had robbed a number of doctors' offices. At Jay-street the suspected man got out, and Dr. Palmer, seizing him by the collar, took him to the First Precinct Station-house. He was recognized by the Police as an old offender, and at the Central Office he was identified by a number of people whose houses he had robbed. The prisoner said his name was William Clark, and that that he resided at No. 177 Nostrand-avenue. He was held on a complaint made by Dr. Wyckoff, whose servant identified Clark as a man suspected of stealing a coat from her employer's office. A skeleton key was found on the prisoner, and also a large silver medal bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Constantine Maguire, Assistant Surgeon of the steam-ship Greece, for rescuing passengers and crew of steam-ship Egypt, April 2, 1874." The medal was probably stolen by Clark.

ASSAULTED IN A POLICE COURT.

Betsey Goldberg, a Jewess, of No. 36 Eldridge-street, charged in the Essex Market Police Court before Justice Wandell, last week, that she was struck by Mary Anderson, a tenant of the same premises. The magistrate fined the latter $5. On the following day and several times thereafter, Mrs. Goldberg tied to get a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Anderson's husband for assault and battery. She did not succeed, however, and yesterday Mr. Goldberg complained to Justice Otterbourg that his wife had told him that Henry Traittem, the Court Interpreter, had refused to allow her to reach the Justice unless paid $5. The magistrate called both Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg into the examination-room, where the woman denied ever having made such a statement. The moment she said the words Traittem drew back his hand and struck Goldberg a blow on the neck that sent him reeling against the wall. The magistrate rebuked the court attaché, who then apologized to Goldberg. Justice Otterbourg subsequently declared that he took no action in the matter of the assault because no complaint was made, and also said he rather sympathized with Traittem than otherwise.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. N. Michler, United States Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. John Love, of Indiana, is at the Astor House.

Ward H. Lamon, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, is at the Hoffman House.

Erastus Corning, of Albany, and Dewitt C. Ellis, of Rochester, are at the Gilsey House.

Victor Drummond, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Leverett Saltonstall, of Boston, and M. E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island; William McMichael, of Philadelphia, and James F. Joy, of Detroit, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Henry B. Cohen, who was attacked by one of his discharged employes, in Hoboken, Sunday night, is not connected with the Astor House barber shop.

James A. Wilkenson, of No. 211 East Eighty-first-street, a lineman, employed by the Law Telegraph Company, was instantly killed yesterday by falling through a hatchway on the third floor of No. 21 Park-place.

The ship Ragna, which arrived from Antwerp yesterday, passed the abandoned wreck of the bark Ulster, of St. Johns, on April 15, in latitude 47° 25' and longitude 25° 37'. The wreck appeared to be full of water.

Adrian H. Austin, a married man, of No. 318 West Fortieth-street was yesterday held in $2,000 bail for trial by Justice Murray on a charge of criminally assaulting Julia Farrell, a young woman in his employ.

The Norwegian bark Mantik, from Salina Cruz, was run into while anchored at Quarantine, yesterday afternoon, by the schooner Reno. The bark lost her jib-boom and cutwater, while the schooner was uninjured.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association of Harlem will give a musical, literary, and dramatic entertainment, followed by a reception, at the Harlem Music Hall, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Monday evening.

In consequence of preparations for the annual receptions, the free reading-room and library of the Cooper Union will be closed to-day and to-morrow, but will be open on Friday and Saturday from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and thereafter as usual.

The down-town merchants are framing a protest, for transmission to Albany, against any further delay in the action of the Legislature in regard to the proposed change in the Constitution providing for a sinking fund on behalf of the canals.

Mr. L. M. Frank has sent to this office $2, which he desires may be the nucleus of a deserved testimonial to old Mr. Nagle, whose unsuccessful efforts to obtain a pension were recently narrated in THE TIMES, from those in whose behalf his five sons fell.

The bark Crown Jewell, of St. John, which arrived from Rotterdam yesterday, passed large quantities of floating ice and several icebergs on the eastern edge of the Banks. Capt. Crosby says that one of these bergs was 200 feet high, and nearly as large as Staten Island.

Since the last strike of the 'longshoremen the stevedores generally have been paying 40 cents an hour for day work. P. H. Welch, a stevedore, employed at the new stone pier, No. 1 North River, declined to pay more than 30 cents an hour yesterday, and his men refused to go to work.

Capt. Douglass, of the schooner Stephen Bennett, which arrived from Pernambuco yesterday, reports that on March 14, while the vessel was lying at anchor in the San Francisco River, George Fullam, the chief mate, died of typhus fever. His remains were buried on shore. Mr. Fullam was 54 years of age, and belonged in Bucksport, Me.

The ship Great Surgeon, of Boston, arrived from Iloilo yesterday, after a passage of 131 days. On March 22, a few days before the Cape of Good Hope was passed, Capt. Kingman died of heart disease, and his body was buried at sea. The mate, Mr. Kelley, took command of the ship. Capt. Kingman was 52 years of age, and a native of New-England.

Thomas Salters, on the 12th inst., gained access to the sleeping-room of Louis Groth, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 398 West Thirty-ninth-street. Securing the clothing of Groth and his bar-keeper, who were soundly sleeping, Salters took them to the roof, where he left them, carrying off, however, Groth's gold watch-chain and ring valued at $250. Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday sentenced him to six years in the State Prison.

Frederick Wegner, aged 45, a cigar-dealer, of No. 286 Rivington-street, committed suicide yesterday by hanging. He was prosperous, but ill-health and the sickness of members of his family unsettled his mind. Recently he was robbed of a valuable watch, and the loss worried him greatly. He had recently established his son in a lager-beer saloon on Willett-street, and visited him yesterday morning. He returned home, ate his dinner, and an hour later was found hanging to a beam in the cellar by his wife.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, of light complexion, having red hair and beard, and attired in diagonal cloth coat and vest, black pantaloons, with blue stripes, button gaiters, red undershirt and white outside shirt, and a red handkerchief tied about his neck, was found yesterday afternoon in the Sound near Port Morris. On the person of the dead man was a Roosevelt-Street Ferry ticket. The remains were somewhat decomposed, and there was a hole in the forehead resembling, somewhat, a pistol-bullet wound.

Calvin Olmstead, a well-known farmer of Cairo, Greene County, fell into the hands of the Twenty-fourth-street gang of horse-thieves yesterday. He had been commissioned by a neighbor to buy a horse, and visited what he supposed to be the stables of a reputable firm. A horse was shown him. The dealer's accomplice was promptly on hand, and professed to want the animal. He got Mr. Olmstead to buy the horse for him, and when Mr. Olmstead took out his pocket-book to pay a deposit, the dealer snatched the wallet and ran away. He was arrested and held for trial at the Yorkville Police Court.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tax-Payers' Central Association was held last evening at No. 840 Third-avenue, Mr. F. A. Cassidy in the chair. The President said he had waited on Commissioner Campbell and asked him to repair the pavements in First and Second avenues that had been broken in erecting the columns for the elevated railroad. Dr. M. J. B. Messemer reported that he had been before the Senate Railroad Committee with a delegation from the Board of Trade and Transportation and the Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the Anti-Freight Discrimination and Railroad Commissioners bills.

William H. Lauer, aged 20, son of a wealthy wholesale grocer at One Hundred and Sixty-third-street and Delmonico-place, was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, a few days since, in General Sessions. While driving a wagon at a reckless pace along Third-avenue in October last, he ran over a laborer named Maurice Healy, inflicting injuries which resulted in the death of the latter. On the trial Lauer proved an excellent character from childhood, and the jury, in rendering their verdict, strongly recommended him to the mercy of the court. Recorder Smyth yesterday sentenced Lauer to 60 days' imprisonment in the City Prison and a fine of $500. This was the case in which the capture of the prisoner was effected by Mr. D. B. Scofield, Crier of Part II. of the General Sessions Court.

BROOKLYN.

The regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club occurs on Wednesday, June 9, and not to-day, as was erroneously stated in THE TIMES yesterday.

There will be four vacancies in the ambulance service on the 1st of July, the terms of the Ambulance Surgeons now in office expiring at that time.

The Rev. S. Miller Hageman challanges Col. Robert Ingersoll to meet him in public debate and discuss the question covering all the topics on which Col. Ingersoll has lately spoken, viz.: "Is it true that Christianity is incompatible with reason?"

The inspection of the Second Division was continued yesterday, the Thirty-second Regiment, Col. John Rueger commanding, passing in review before Assistant Inspector-General Rodenbough. The men wore fatigue uniforms, and carried their knapsacks, blankets, overcoats, and guns, and, as the heat was intense, a number of them became sick during the inspection.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The body of Peter W. Dolan, who accidentally fell overboard from the steamer City of Troy, on the Hudson River, when opposite Yonkers, about two weeks ago, has been found floating near the depot at Glenwood Station, just above Yonkers.

The beautiful little island known as "Hunter's Island," the two small islands close by it, commonly called "The Twins," and also a smaller island called "Cathriars Island," altogether comprising about 250 acres of land, and located in Long Island Sound, off New-Rochelle, were sold at public auction yesterday to the Executors of the estate of Ambrose C. Kingsland, deceased, for $102,000. The islands are valuable pieces of property, The Twins consisting of wild and picturesque land, and connected with Hunter's Island by a bridge.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Medical Society held its semi-annual meeting yesterday, at the County Asylum, near Mineola, and, among other business adopted a preamble and resolutions protesting in strong terms against the proposed displacement of Dr. John Ordronaux as State Commissioner in Lunacy. The bill passed by the Legislature provides that the Commissioner shall be chosen from among the members of the State Board of Charities, and the point is made that the office should be filled by a professional man well skilled in the diagnoses of lunacy in all its phases.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Paterson Light Guard, 129 officers and men, were mustered into the National Guard of New-Jersey last night by Col. Howard, of Gen. Plume's staff.

William H. Eaton, an ex-policeman, who has been doing business as a private detective since his dismissal from the Police Department, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, on a technical charge of obtaining money and jewelry under false pretenses from Mrs. Matilda Gemming, a widow of 45, who resides at No. 181 Jefferson-street, Newark. The amount involved is about $100. Eaton admitted having received the money, but said it was in payment for his services for securing her $1,500 of pension money. Mrs. Gemming told Justice Lane that Eaton had broken a solemn promise to marry her, but she cared less for that than for the recovery of her property. Eaton was held in $250 bonds.

The trial of Casper Rhoda for the murder of Daniel Mylon, came to a sudden termination in the Union County Court, at Elizabeth, yesterday. The prisoner, through his counsel, offered to plead guilty to manslaughter, and the plea was accepted. He was remanded for sentence.

An order was entered in the Passaic County Court, at Paterson, permitting the $10,000 bonds required from Dalzell, who shot young Van Houten during the Garret Mountain riot, to be divided among several bondsmen. It was impossible to procure one bondsman on account of threatening letters.

KINGS COUNTY CHARITIES.

GOOD WORK UNDONE BY THE RING COMMISSIONERS.

When counsel for Moses Kessel, who is contesting the seat of Charities Commissioner Zeiser, obtained an order on Monday vacating the stay of proceedings which made a recent decision of the General Term ousting Zeiser temporarily inoperative, Commissioner Storms called a special meeting of the board for 1 o'clock yesterday. At the last two meetings of the board Commissioner Zeiser, acting with Commissioners Shipman and Henry, had removed a number of sinecurists from the department, and cut down expenses generally. Storms and Ryan, who are Ring Democrats, intended at the special meeting, with the aid of Kessel's vote, to undo the work of the two preceding meetings. The board met at the appointed time, but in the meanwhile Justice Gilbert granted an order renewing the stay of proceedings in the Kessel-Zeiser case pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals. This stay reached the Almshouse at Flatbush just as the board convened, and it was read. The Ring Commissioners utterly ignored the stay, and, with Kessel's vote, rescinded the resolutions discharging sinecurists and cutting down expenses passed at the two preceding meetings. Both Commissioners Shipman and Henry protested, and the former, who is Chairman, requested the clerk not to record the proceedings. The clerk, however, did record the proceedings, and some sharp words were exchanged between the Commissioners. It is generally believed that Storms and Ryan can and will be punished for contempt of court in ignoring Judge Gilbert's order.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ships St. Laurent, of the French Line; the Gallia, of the Cunard Line, and the Salier, of the North German Lloyd, will sail for Europe to-day. Capoul, Angèle, Paola Marié, and the other members of Maurice Grau's French opera troupe are among the passengers of the St. Laurent. Mr. Theodore Thomas sails in the Gallia. The cabin lists of the French and German steamers are appended:

In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre.—Joerquinto Castoedo, Mrs. Castoedo, Mrs. A. Merian and child, Mr. Blay, A. Fohnel, Julien Lecesne, Mrs. Lecesne and child, R. H. White, Mrs. Rogerson, Mrs. A. Primus, Mrs. G. Leverich, D. Burthe, J. Durand, J. G. C. Cottier, Mrs. Cottier and child, Herman Spahn, Charles Denis, Miss Christine Boileau, Mrs. De Renne, Miss De Renne, E. De Renne, K. De Renne, Jose Gomez Garcia, Matias Collado, Mr. Suares, Joseph Rivier, Mrs. L. Munier and infant, Mrs. Houllier, E. Longini, Mr. Dumont, Mrs. George W. Skinner, Miss F. A. Harrington, E. Skinner, Santiago Garay, Mr. De Renne, G. Loeb, Mrs. Marie de Grand Colston, Mrs. Houllier, Mrs. Katharine E. Doud, Miss Doud, Mrs. C. Correpoles and child, Miss L. Correpoles, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Maria McClary, Victor Capoul, Miss Angèle, Miss Raphael, Mrs. J. M. Angalo, Miss E. Garay, Mrs. Y. Del Monte, Mrs. Angalo, Paola Marié, Mrs. E. Roussey, L. Marcotte, E. Dumont, Louis Doupeyral, Mrs. Demongan, J. Soles, F. Acevedo, Mr. Acevedo, Mrs. De Guillen, Mr. Laddecke, Charles Mioc, R. F. Simmonds, Ramon Cuberta, Jose Alegret, A. P. Coutins, Mrs. Coutins, E. Walther, Mr. Burthe, Mrs. Poyard, Mrs. C. Poyard, A. Poyard, Mr. Jouard, G. Hegois, Emilio M. Castillo, Bertham Mitford, Leon Rheina, Mrs. Gilman Kimball, Mrs. J. F. Loening, Miss Josephine Maurel, Mrs. M. J. Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. Rodrigues, J. Gill, J. Hegois, Mrs. Louise Beriet and child, E. Lavanoux, L. Pironi, Mrs. Pironi, C. Pironi, Mrs. Pironi and infant, Mr. Hegois, Dr. Bengnet, Mr. De Lagrange, Mrs. De Lagrange.

In steam-ship Salier, for Bremen.—Solomon L. Meyer, Mrs. Fanny Meyer, Miss Fanny Meyer, Mrs. Julius Cohn and child, Mrs. Ida Cohn, Master Sidney B. Cohn, Mrs. Leopold Loewenstein, A. R. Mattlage, Mrs. Mattlage, C. F. Meyer, Miss Marie M. Meyer, Miss Annie Meyer, William H. Vorhees, John Hale Sheafe.

AN INCORRIGIBLE GAMIN.

William Hennessy, alias Black, the 14-year-old lad who, on being brought before Judge Duffy, in the Tombs, on Monday, on a charge of highway robbery, attempted to jump through one of the windows, was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. His counsel, Mr. Charles Steckler, endeavored to get him to plead guilty, but the youth stoutly denied his guilt and demanded a trial. The complainant, Martin Hogan, of Brooklyn, testified that as he was walking through Carlisle-street he was accosted by Hennessy, who pretended to know him, and familiarly placed his hand on complainant's breast. In a twinkling a confederate had run up and pinioned Hogan's arms, and Hennessy, thrusting his hand into the victim's pocket, seized a pocket-book containing $174, and both ran away. The youthful prisoner stoutly asserted his innocence, but failed to account satisfactorily for his whereabouts on the night of the robbery. He admitted to Assistant District Attorney Rollins that he had been twice in the Catholic Protectory for larceny. While in that institution he had tried to cut his throat with a pen, and had subsequently escaped by dropping from a window. The jury promptly found the prisoner guilty. Judge Gildersleeve said it was useless to send a boy of the prisoner's propensities to a reformatory institution, and sentenced him to two years in the Penitentiary.

A SHARP CORNER IN WHEAT.

There was a heavy squeeze in May options on red wheat on the Produce Exchange yesterday. The short interest uncovered aggregated about 500,000 bushels, and the bulls took advantage of the unusually light supply to force up prices 10¼ cents a bushel during the day, the closing rate being $1 45. The later dealings were attended with great excitement. No failures have yet been reported, although the losses of the bears must have aggregated nearly $60,000 for the day.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 25.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	5¼	Julia Consolidated	9-16
Alta	3½	Justice	13-16
Argenta	3-16	Mexican	[illegible]
Belcher	2	Mono	[illegible]
Best and Belcher	10¾	Mammoth	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	McClinton	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Northern Belle	10¾
Boston Consolidated	[illegible]	North Bonanza	5-16
Bulwer	[illegible]	Noonday	4
Black Hawk	21-32	Ophir	[illegible]
Belvidere	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	14¾
Consolidated Pacific	[illegible]	South Bulwer	1
Caledonia	13-32	Silver King	[illegible]
Dudley	[illegible]	Syndicate	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	17¾	Silver Hill	19-32
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Tioga	[illegible]
Grand Prize	1	Tip Top	[illegible]
Goodshaw	11-16	Union Consolidated	17¾
Hale and Norcross	4	Wales	3
Imperial	11-32	Yellow Jacket	6¾
Independence	½		

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool.—Ludlow Apjones, A. C. Angelo, Mr. and Mrs. John Baker, Mr. Baldwin, Miss A. Barber, C. Barlow, C. J. Barnett, W. Baumann, Mrs. Thomas Beaver, Mr. Birch, Charles E. Bidwell, H. Bolton, E. A. Bowen, Miss Buckstone, Miss Von Bulow, R. F. Bull, J. B. Carter, Alfred Clark, Mr. Collins, E. Collis, Mr. De Cordova, F. E. Coulson, E. Cox, Richard Crooke, Sir Bache Cunard, F. W. Davis, George Dearden, William Dunham, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Esprielle and child, Henry Fairclough, J. J. Fitch, J. C. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn and child, R. C. Fyson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Galbreth, Mr. Gammon, Samuel George, Jr., John W. Gibbs, the Rev. W. L. Giles, Miss Gleason, F. Gosling, J. M. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenough, J. M. Hardy, Mr. Hawtrey, Mrs. Healey, Thomas Hibbard, T. R. Horn, Miss Bella Horn, John Huntingdon, John Ingleby, Thomas Inglis, William Jackson, Miss Jackson, Miss Jerome, Daniel Johnson, S. W. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kane, Miss Lilly Kane, Miss Mary Kane, Miss Anna Kane, F. Keenan, W. Keenan, Mr. Kurtz, Mrs. Ladd, Miss Lila Ladd, Master W. E. Ladd, Mr. Leigh, Thomas Lewis, Henry Lewis, T. Lofthouse, H. F. Longdon, William Low, C. Lowath, Mr. McKay, Miss C. Mills, Frederick Moss, Mr. Moss, Jr., Mr. Mulliken, Mrs. Nathan, Miss Nathan, Mr. Nathan, James O'Neill, Frank Pearce, Mr. Peters, Miss J. Phettleplace, W. J. Price, W. F. Pym, H. Ramsden, Miss C. Renwick, W. E. Riddle, E. E. Robertson, Miss Ronalds, Joseph Roope, W. Rowlands, W. D. Scoular, Karl Seidl, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Miss G. Sherman, Miss S. Sherman, S. Smith, Lucius H. Smith, Anthony Stevenson, A. Stitt, John Storr, Mr. and Mrs. Swinnerton, Misses Swinnerton, (3,) John Tainsch, Frank L. Thayer, W. S. Thorp, James Thomson, W. K. Thorn, Jr., J. W. Throop, William Tod, James Tomlins, Thomas Tucker, Augustus Tucker, S. Tuckeman, J. Turnbull, O. Turner, Miss Verplanck, Miss Walker, the Rev. Anthony Ward, Samuel Wesley, William Whitmore, Samuel Whittaker, Capt. Williams, Mr. Woods, W. Yeoman, Jr., Mr. Youngman, W. Williams.

In steam-ship Lessing, from Hamburg.—Marie Schelle, Emma Richter and family, Minna Oelrichs, Anne Mollen, Johanna Kaufmann, Emilie Faller, Pauline Stern, Seligmann Stern, Johanna Marseller, Friedrich Laible, Johanna Schilling, Emilie Cordes, Philip Bragraber and family, Carl Richter and family, Emil Lietmann, Arthur Schonau, Louise Schmidt, Hugo Horst, Gustav Sobotka, Gustav S. Goldsmidt, Christian Dall, Philip Robertstroh, Eugen Erdmann, Mary Jeanjaquet, Leo Schall and family, John Mayer and wife, Christian Lerda, T. L. Hahn, C. C. Wood.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, May 25.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:34 | Sun sets......7:20 | Moon rises..10:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:16 | Gov. Island.10:05 | Hell Gate..11:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............TUESDAY, MAY 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; New-York City, [illegible] (Br.,) Evans, Bristol, Eng., Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Rosario, (Br.,) Bennett, Newcastle and Dundee, Bowring & Archibald; Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Australia, (Br.,) Ward, London, Henderson Bros.; Gallia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Bahama, (Br.,) Whiteburst, St. Pierre, Bridgetown, Port Spain, &c., A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; Staincliffe, (Br.,) Morris, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Benham, Pickering & Co.; E. T. Mathews, (Br.,) Williams, Antwerp via Deptford, Seager Bros.; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Sangalli, Havre, Louis De Bebian; Penny Cadwalader, Clark, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W.; very hazy; at City Island, light, S.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Arizona, City of New-York, and Adirondack, for Liverpool; Lepanto, for Hull; Andes, for Kingston, Jam.; Wyanoke, for Richmond; ships Ragnar, for St. Nazaire; Maria Anna, for Bremen; barks George S. Doane, for Rouen; Lewis Smith, for London; Titan, for Lynn, Eng.; Colombo, for Cork; Rebecca Caruana, for Matanzas; brigs Maria, for Bordeaux; China, for Fernandina; Rocky Glen, for ——.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Neptune, for Boston; brigs Arctic, for London; Dei Gratia, for Bear River, N. S.; Helen M. Rowley, for Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, May 25.—The steam-ship City of Merida, Capt. Reitig, which left New-York on May 15, arr. here this morning.

PORT SPAIN, April 29.—Arr., bark Shawmut, Capt. Schwartz, from Boston.

BY CABLE.

[illegible]

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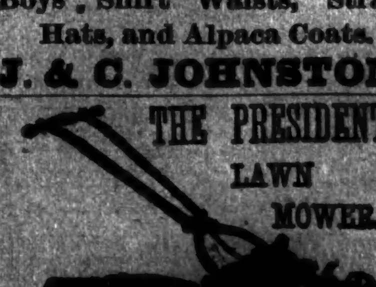

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